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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hitler Seeks Italian Union

Landtag Blocks Election Plan

Roosevelt Rests on the Sea

Geneva Gives Japan Ultimatum

South Africa Sees Gold Rush

Iraq Says, 'Educate the Hands'

CHANCELLOR HITLER declares he will use every effort to bring about a more cordial relation between Fascist Germany and Fascist Italy. The declaration is made in an interview granted a Rome newspaper. He has long argued the need of this, he says, and now that he is responsible for German statesmanship he will take every possible step to bring it about. Former Premier Herriot had just told Paris to be prepared for such a move and not to underestimate its importance, saying Rome was leading a movement to revise World War treaties. Revision might mean regaining of colonies by Germany. But Chancellor Hitler stresses something quite different in urging close understanding between Berlin and Rome—Nothing else would so promote the peace of Europe.

¶ Germany finds Chancellor Hitler's words in Rome bespeak solidarity at home which he does not exactly possess. Difficulties are placed for him as he undertakes to gain control in both the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet. The Landtag refuses to adopt a motion making the elections coincidental. The council, in which the Fascists hold but one of the three votes, then refuses to dissolve the Landtag. Hitler must show great resourcefulness to carry his program. He fights enemy newspapers. Seven are suspended and one held for high treason—The high hand, rather than the gentle answer, appears to be the Hitler mode.

¶ President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt begins his 10-day cruise in the Gulf Stream on the Nourmahal, Vincent Astor's palatial yacht. He relaxes after having practically decided upon his Cabinet and got his early program well in order. He will begin by reorganizing the Government and slashing the costs, by receiving the war debt and economic conference missions from Britain, by inaugurating measures to overhaul the nation's transportation system, by starting his Tennessee Valley project—He seems entitled to this respite before March winds begin to howl.

¶ Geneva sees the Committee of 19 issue a virtual ultimatum to Japan. The League Secretariat is requested to inform the Japanese delegation that the only basis offering hope of a successful outcome is acceptance by Japan of the proposals made to it on Dec. 16. The only concession the committee is willing to make is one specified sometime ago, that it will waive the right to invite the United States and Russia to serve on the conciliation committee—Which means the Far East is moving toward some kind of a conclusion at Geneva.

¶ The U. S. Senate suspends David S. Barry, its sergeant-at-arms, for publishing an article accusing Congressmen in general terms of selling votes. A hot debate precedes the failure of a motion by 40 to 31 to discharge Barry peremptorily. The article appeared in the New Outlook, Alfred E. Smith's magazine. 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. This advertises the magazine—And Barry would have lost his job on March 4 anyway.

¶ Johannesburg finds the great rush to secure gold claims continues along the Witwatersrand and far outside. Neglected propositions in the Orange Free State, Zululand and Cape Province buzz with sudden activity. Supply concerns get hurry-orders for new plants for the existing mines, which will now deal with low grade ores on a scale that promises eventual doubling of South Africa's output. The Government will go slow in piling on taxes—It prefers returns on yields and the absorbing of its unemployed.

¶ France's new Government prepares for a struggle to balance the budget which may end in its own downfall. As shown on the first vote of confidence of 376 to 181, Premier Daladier has the same strength as his two predecessors, consisting of Radicals, Socialists and various kindred groups of the Left. Will this precarious support endure while the economies and reforms are forced through that will balance the budget over a deficit of eleven billion francs? Daladier rides gallantly in the path of Herriot and Paul-Boncour—But to perhaps the same kind of a fall.

¶ Baghdad newspapers are making war on the "white collar" education that is dominating its schools and colleges. It is found that after 10 years Iraq has no educated artisans or mechanics, but an over-supply of educated young men trying to find jobs as clerks or minor officials. Education was regarded as something that freed its possessor from having to work with his hands—While primary education really frees the hands for good work.

Whittington Cat Declared All 'Silk'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE ancient Dick Whittington tradition may survive for centuries yet, but his famous cat has been removed from the legend by Mr. E. R. Jarrett, of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who says there was "no such creature."

This disillusioning declaration was made in a lecture here when Mr. Jarrett outlined the history of the famous Dick and indicated how the cat legend may have grown up. Dick was the son of Sir William Whittington of Gloucester. Whittington, who was a mercer, made silk which was christened "tabby" or known as "acat,"—the Saxon word for silk.

Georgia Farms Are Kept From Under Hammer

Two-Year Moratorium on Mortgages Given by Insurance Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4—A moratorium on all Georgia farm mortgages, except such farms as have been abandoned, by the Georgia Real Estate Loan Association, was announced by Gov. Eugene Talmadge Feb. 2, and marked the culmination of a series of negotiations between Governor Talmadge and home office officials of the insurance companies involved extending over a period of several months.

The Georgia Real Estate Loan Association is composed of 15 of the largest life insurance companies engaged in business in Georgia, which own 90 per cent. of the farm mortgages in the State, it is stated. The insurance companies have promised to renew all mortgages if the farmers will not abandon the farms, and will not foreclose unless the farms are deserted, the Governor said. The committee which completed negotiations with Governor Talmadge consisted of Mr. T. W. Sterrett, Mr. A. D. Lawton and Mr. A. L. Price.

"The big insurance companies are taking this step because they think it is the proper thing to do," Mr. Sterrett declared after the conference. "Our companies realize that business cannot go forward if we take over all of the farm lands on which our clients cannot pay the motgages. Our companies are willing not only to renew the mortgages they hold but also to refinance the farmer when and if he needs it."

Governor Talmadge was well pleased with the outcome of the conference. "This is a great thing for Georgia and I am sure that a betterment of business conditions all over the State will result," he said. "The big insurance companies which have loaned money on Georgia properties are to be congratulated for the consideration shown our people."

"There were many companies with which we had to deal directly and not through their agents," the Governor continued. "It has been a long and arduous task, but the big life insurance companies certainly have coöperated to the fullest extent. The companies involved have millions of dollars loaned out on Georgia farms and now that the mortgagees know that they are not liable to be turned out of their homes they will have a far greater incentive to work."

Governor Talmadge made it clear that none of the companies intended to make further loans. "These companies are ready to take care only of those farms in which they already are financially interested," he stated

It was also explained that the moratorium does not affect city property and is of indeterminate duration.

This declaration of a moratorium on farm debts comes on the heels of a letter, two weeks ago, by Mr. Hugh Howell, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, to the members of the Georgia Assembly and to the Governor, asking for a two-year moratorium on all Georgia farm and home mortgages.

American Armament Embargo Again Menaced in Congress

Opposition of Munitions Industry Halts Final Action in Senate—Consideration of Measure in House Faces Another Obstacle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — The measure empowering the American President to declare an aramments embargo, once passed by the Senate after going through strange and typical vicissitudes, is again in danger. Next week the House will start consideration of the measure with good chances of passage, and but for one solitary obstacle this important strengthening of the Pact of Paris might soon take its place in the American peace armory.

The obstacle is now, as of old, the opposition of armaments makers. On Jan. 19 the arms embargo resolution, under the experienced guidance of Senator William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, passed the Senate without debate in about 30 seconds. Friends of an implemented peace pact congratulated themselves. But many Senators were not in the chamber at the time. That evening and next morning some of the missing Senators were sharply reminded of their delinquency over buzzing telephone wires.

And bright and early the next noon, Senator Hiram Bingham (R.), Connecticut, the home of Colt and Remington arms manufacturers, rose on the floor of the Senate to ask that the previous day's action be rescinded. He requested that the resolution be put back on the calendar. Senator Borah refused this action but Senator Bingham then entered a motion to reconsider, which automatically halted the arms embargo.

Debate and action on this motion are now pending. It has waited two weeks now because Senator Bingham does not state what length of time he intends to consume, and with the present crowded state of the legislative calendar, leaders hesitate to open the doors to an extended debate. If, however, Senator Bingham will limit his remarks to one or two hours, they are prepared to take the motion to reconsider from the table, debate it, and they are confident that the arms embargo proposal will then be passed over objections.

On the critical morning after, Senator Bingham was not alone in his desire to retrace the Senate's steps. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana (home of the Anaconda Copper Company), likewise protested. His telephone, too, had been busy.

Before the Senate takes up the measure it once passed, however, it is planned to await House action. Hearings in the House Foreign Affairs Committee begin next Tuesday. There the chief difficulty is the opposition of Representative Hamilton Fish (R.), New York, who has introduced a much more stringent resolution. He would estop all export of arms whatever, leaving

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MICHIGAN MOVES TO EASE BURDEN ON REAL ESTATE

Governor Asks Legislature to Substitute Income and Sales Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 4—A tax relief program calling for abandonment of the property tax as a means of state revenue and providing in its place a levy on sales and gross income, was presented by Gov. William A. Comstock to the Michigan Legislature in a special message here this week. The taxpayers of the State would be saved a total of about $65,000,000 annually in levies of all kinds under his plan, the Governor said.

"Sales taxation has proved productive in other states and not unduly burdensome," he asserted. Of a sales and income tax bill he said that "if enacted it will make possible the abolition of the state property tax and enable the State to afford some measure of assistance to those local units now suffering most keenly as a result of tax delinquency and heavy welfare expenditures." The entire $23,000,000 new levied by the State upon property could be made available for the use of local schools and local governments, he said.

Accompanying the message were bills and resolutions embodying most of the new Democratic Administration's program. The sales and income measure provides a $1 privilege fee for the right to do business in the State.

Tax schedules as proposed range from 0.2 per cent on mining operations to 3 per cent on retail sales, amusements, public utilities, and professional services. Manufacturers would be taxed 0.3 per cent. All levies would be based on gross receipts.

Other bills introduced would enable property owners now delinquent in taxes to pay off this delinquency in equal annual installments over a period of 10 years if current taxes and the yearly payments were met promptly; and establish a method for purchase by the State of tax titles sold under present laws, these titles to be held for the benefit of delinquent landowners desiring to retain their title.

LEAGUE TAKES FIRM STAND IN FAR EAST RIFT

Geneva Reaches Limit of Concessions in Message to Japanese

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 4—The possibility of a breach between Japan and the League of Nations appears greater than ever as a result of this morning's session of the Committee of Nineteen. The committee virtually issued an ultimatum to Japan when it requested the Secretary-General of the League to inform the Japanese delegation that the only basis which seemed to offer a reasonable chance of a successful outcome was acceptance by the Japanese Government of proposals made to it by the committee on Dec. 16.

The only concessions the committee is willing to make are not to insist on inviting the United States and Russia to serve on the committee of conciliation and to permit Japan and China to make reservations of their own to the statement of reasons which will be read by the president of the League Assembly on the committee's behalf.

During the general discussion concerning recommendations which the committee will make to the Assembly it was clear that Japan was still unwilling to permit any reference to non-recognition of Manchoukuo. On the other hand some members of the committee, who have hitherto been uncertain on this question, are now firmly resolved that the recommendations must contain some definite declaration on non-recognition of the present régime in Manchuria.

The Japanese Government, still clinging to its desire for conciliation rather than adoption of the report by the League Assembly, had put new proposals before the committee, but these were turned down on the ground that they differed so fundamentally from the Dec. 16 proposals that they did not afford a satisfactory basis for conciliation, particularly in view of the Lytton Commission's findings.

The committee as yet has before it no definite draft of recommendations which are to accompany its statement of facts and conclusions already outlined in the Monitor. This morning's session, therefore, resulted in no specific proposals, but discussion of a general nature revealed an increasingly acute situation. The maximum concessions which Japan has indicated its willingness to make fall definitely short of what the committee is prepared to insist on.

The Committee of Nineteen will meet on Monday. The special Assembly to adopt a conclusive report on the whole Sino-Japanese disputes is expected to meet in about 10 days.

ROOSEVELT BIDS POLITICS ADIEU FOR TRIP TO SEA

Embarks on Caribbean Cruise Laden With Heavy Portfolio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 4—President-Elect Roosevelt today laid aside the task of shaping policies and drafting the personnel which will govern the new Administration as Mr. Vincent Astor's yacht Nourmahal turned its nose out of the harbor here headed for a 10-day cruise in Caribbean waters. As he went on board at 9 a. m. he carried among his papers ample evidence in the form of hundreds of telegrams that the country had received with enthusiasm the first detailed plan he has announced in his broad program for a "new deal."

Scarcely without exception they expressed strong approval for the vast Tennessee watershed development enunciated in Warm Springs three days ago. Mr. Roosevelt was so well pleased with the reception accorded his proposal that he said he was already considering similar development of the Arkansas River Basin should the original experiment prove feasible.

"If the preliminary work and studies check and prove the case for the experiment in the Tennessee watershed, then, without waiting for three or four or five years for its completion, it would be time to consider legislation for a similar project for some other watershed," he said, "it would seem that the Arkansas River, draining a great area west of the Mississippi, would be an excellent one to take up next."

Points to Ohio Achievement

He also referred those interested in the plan for coördination of flood control work with power development and land reclamation to a relatively miniature experiment which he said had been carried out in the watershed of the Little Miami River by the city of Dayton, Ohio.

Dayton, he said, had been entirely successful in establishing control over the river which once flooded it so disastrously by a coördinated program of reforestation, construction of flood control basins on the upper reaches of the stream and dams farther down. By a far vaster program, covering power development and land reclamation as well, he hopes to see the Tennessee watershed develop during his own Administration into a model area in which industry will be decentralized by availability of cheap power, agriculture will be improved by elimination of marginal land and transfer of farmers to silt bottom land made tillable by flood control and higher slopes

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Smuggled Statue Sold in New York, Greece Discovers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The statue of Apollo recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of New York was surreptitiously smuggled out of Greece by illicit agents, it has been revealed here. Inquiries regarding the statue were made by the authorities, following revelation made by a professor at the University of Athens, who claimed that the relic was dug up in Attica and smuggled abroad.

Now it is announced that the authors of the scheme have been discovered. It is said two peasants have systematically excavated at the villages of Varkiza and Anavyssos, at the point where the Mycenian cemeteries are situated, in search of antiquities. One night in June, 1932, they discovered at Anavyssos a statue of Apollo, two meters in length, which they transported to their own village of Coropi, near Athens. There the relic was photographed, and then dismembered in order to render its transportation safe and easier.

The statue was sold at about $1250 to an agent engaged in the business of antiquities, who in his turn transported the statue to New York, where he succeeded in selling it to the Metropolitan Museum.

The case is now before the Greek courts, and it is anticipated that further investigations will shed light on the question of how it is that in recent years many valuable objects of Greek art have found their way to foreign countries.

Hitler Blocked in Prussian Diet On Move to Control Elections

Fascist Motion to Adjourn Landtag Defeated by Coalition of Opposing Factions—Reich President Restores Press Restrictions

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 4—The Prussian Diet today placed new difficulties in the way of the attempt of the new Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, to gain control, not only of the Reich, but also of the largest state at the March 5 elections.

A majority consisting of Socialists, Communists and Roman Catholics, in the Landtag refused to adopt a National Socialist motion to adjourn the Landtag, and make the elections coincident with the forthcoming Reichstag balloting. Following this, the Executive Council, in which the Fascists hold only one of three votes, refused to exercise its prerogative to dissolve the Landtag.

The Cabinet thus faces further negotiations in its effort to make the Fascist revival felt in the state comprising two-thirds of the Reich. A possible attempt will be made on technical grounds to replace the Prussian Premier, Herr Otto Braun, on the Executive Council by the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, on the grounds that he is entitled to this office in his rôle as Reich Commissioner for Prussia. This would give a majority for the desired adjournment, but would open grave questions of legality.

Meanwhile the new Government has been moved to sharpen measures against its Communist and Socialist opponents. President von Hindenburg today signed decrees for protection, safety and order which restores the ban on public meetings and increases the grounds on which newspapers may be forced to suspend publication. The restrictions had been lifted by the former Chancellor, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, who, however, had threatened to reinstitute them if necessary.

Seven newspapers have been banned since the new Government has been in office, including Vorwaerts, Berlin Socialist organ, which is charged with high treason for urging expropriation of large estates and industries and their socialization. Vorwaerts has been suspended for three days more.

Angriff, Herr Hitler's organ in Berlin, declares measures against Marxists are only a beginning of a huge organized action intended definitely to settle accounts with the Communist Party.

The Government today denied reports that it will decree a reduction in interest rates. The stock exchange had been unsettled because of rumors that the Fascists were to make good their campaign pledges about "interest slavery." The promise there would be no experiments on this score is significant in view of the freezing agreement conference in progress here which would make little headway if deliberations over interest charges were upset by a government decree.

NEW YORK FACES INTENSIVE STUDY BY CLUB WOMEN

City Federation Plans Two-Year Preparation for New Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The 400,000 members of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs will spend the next two years getting acquainted with their city, according to plans announced by the new president of the federation, Mrs. Malcolm Parker MacCoy, yesterday, after she had been inducted into office to succeed Mrs. Henry Willis Phelps.

"Our purpose shall be first to study," said Mrs. MacCoy, "and second to plan service to this city which is our home, to learn the rights of our citizenship and the responsibilities of that citizenship. We plan to have forums to make an intensive study of the city's management and its institutions. When we are intelligently informed we shall be ready to offer to the municipal authorities constructive criticism and service so that together we may develop the type of government and community attitude necessary to protect and upbuild a sound citizenry."

At the annual convention earlier in the day Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the National Council of Women, challenged women's organizations with doing their work "piecemeal."

"When Nero fiddled while Rome burned," said Miss Phillips, "I venture to say that his club president wrote reports on the cultural advantages of music. You do philanthropy, but women have always done that. Your very emphasis on education has an adverse effect in showing that we need to do so much to inform ourselves. Women must accept full obligations and duties for this time in which we live and the program of the council conference in Chicago next July will endeavor to present this complete picture."

A resolution to "buy American-made goods" introduced by Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel brought forth some vigorous discussion pro and con, so vigorous that Mrs. Phelps brought down her gavel with considerable force a number of times. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg moved that the resolution be referred back.

The delegates asked the State Legislature to give the full amount for state aid for education recommended in the budget by Gov. Herbert A. Lehman.

FRENCH CABINET WINS TEST VOTE BY MARGIN OF 195

But Support of Socialists Depends on Acceptance of Their Demands

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 4—Bolstered by the unenthusiastic and conditional support of the Socialists, the new French Government headed by M. Edouard Daladier won a test of confidence on its first appearance before the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 376 to 181.

Thus the Cabinet has virtually the same majority as its two predecessors, this majority consisting of Radicals, Socialists and various kindred groups of the Left.

The declaration of the Government's policy read by M. Daladier was unusually brief and general, emphasizing the Cabinet's intention to carry the "necessary minimum of reforms" in the realm of domestic finance and affirming the continuity of French foreign policy which aims at peace and security for all nations through equal rights and obligations for all.

The real issue of the vote was clearly defined in the debate which openly posed the question: Can a government dependent on Socialist support hope to endure long enough to carry out necessary financial economies and reforms and balance a budget deficit totaling at least 11,000,000,000 francs? This amounts to about $440,000,000.

Despite the inauspicious example furnished by the two previous cabinets of M. Edouard Herriot and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, M. Daladier chose to make one more attempt to prove that the parties of the Left are capable of accomplishing this unpopular task.

The Socialists in responding to his appeal to preserve the majority of the Left resulting from the elections of last May, made it clear that they only voted for the Government to avoid the accession of the Conservatives to power, and asserted that their continued support was conditioned on M. Daladier accepting their minimum demands.

In view of this hostile attitude the general opinion here is that the Cabinet has little chance of surviving the difficult debate on financial projects which the Government has announced will be submitted to the Chamber Tuesday.

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THINGS PRESENT

Should married women work? Both sides of the case are presented by capable witnesses on the Editorial page.

Inasmuch as the so-called "domestic allotment plan" is very much before the public—and is likely to continue to be—the editorial on the subject is recommended.

More good letters in the Parent column on the Educational page.

One who knew Ellen Terry well writes pleasantly of the great actress on the Home Forum page.

The news of the week is summarized on the map on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Two series of articles are scheduled to begin on Monday: (1) Six articles celebrating Boy Scout Anniversary Week, and (2) 18 articles on "Government in Industry."

Monday brings the regular Children's page, Watching the World Go By, and more Hymnal Notes.

LABOR URGES 40-HOUR PLAN AT GENEVA

Workers' Statistics Show Huge Displacement Made by Machines

ARGUMENT BACKED BY 'TECHNOCRACY'

Employers Stress Larger Employment Due to New Devices

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—"Technocracy" arrived in Geneva just in time to play an important part in the International Labor Organization's conference on the 40-hour week, and the findings of the American "technocrats" have been extensively quoted by the workers' delegates to the conference.

Emphasizing the part which "machinism" has played in adding to unemployment, these findings seemed to indicate the possibility of the 40-hour week becoming a permanent necessity rather than a temporary emergency measure. For "technical unemployment," according to the deductions is relatively permanent and requires enduring remedies.

Employers' delegates to the conference have been inclined to minimize the effect of mechanization in increasing unemployment. M. Lambert Ribot, France, said: "In the most highly mechanized industries in France the number of workers has increased very largely; in the metal industry, for example, whereas in 1906 there were 179,000 workers, there are now 236,000, and there have been large increases in other industries, such as the electrical industry, shipbuilding, the paper industry, and so on. This shows that in spite of mechanization more workers have been employed and ccnsiderable industrial development has taken place."

Absorption of Workers

Similarly reassuring were the remarks of Dr. H. C. Oersted, employers' delegate from Denmark, who declared, "while it is true that at a particular moment the process of mechanization which is going on continuously does throw out of employment certain workers, this is only a transitional period, but mechanization as it has been applied in the past results eventually in reducing unemployment and not increasing it. New industries absorb the workers thrown out of employment by rationalization and place them in other industries."

The number of German workers displaced by technical development is authoritatively estimated at 1,000,000 for the period 1925-31.

Signor Clavenzani, Italian workers' delegate, stated that there had been a rise in production under the eight-hour day from 100 in 1914 to 137 in 1931 in Great Britain and to 135 in Germany. "Mechanization," he declared, "has proceeded to such a point that four men can now produce enough grain to feed 1000 people; one man in a cotton mill can now do what was done by 40 men some years ago; in steel works, two men can do what was done formerly by 14, and in unloading, one man can do the work of 60."

Labor Office Statistics

M. Jouhaux, French workers' delegate, quoted figures to show that in the coal industry there had been an increase in the average output per shift from 1925 to 1929 of 20 per cent in Great Britain, 22 per cent in Belgium and France, 23 per cent in the Saar, 26 per cent in Czechoslovakia, 34 per cent in Germany, 35 per cent in Poland and 49 per cent in the Netherlands. "For industry as a whole," he said, "the increase in production for a group of countries representing 77 per cent of the industrial production of the world was 11 per cent from 1922 to 1924, 22 per cent by 1926, and 46 per per cent in 1929. As the result of mechanization, seven men can do the work formerly done by 60 in certain industries, and 2 can do the work of 128 in other cases.

"In Great Britain, the increase in productivity has been less marked. According to the Macmillan report, the output per person employed in the manufacturing industries from 1924 to 1929 increased by 8 per cent, in mines by 24 per cent, and in industrial production in general by 11 per cent.

In Sweden, the total output per industrial worker rose by 26 per cent from 1923 to 1929.

In the United States from 1919 to 1927 the output per person employed rose by 13 per cent in tronsport work, 41 per cent in mines and 43 per cent in manufactures. During the same period, the increase in productivity per man-hour was 55 jer cent over th ewhole of the iron and steel industry (139 per cent for blast furnaces and 52 per cent for steel works), 15 per cent in the boot and shoe industry, 38 per cent in leather tanning, 29 per cent in slaughtering and meat packing, 88 per cent in petroleum refining, 33 per cent in the paper industry, 53 per cent in cement manufacture, 97 per cent in the automobile industry, 163 per cent in the rubber tire industry, 67 per cent in flour mills and 71 per cent in cane sugar refining.

These figures, combined with the statistics published by the "technocracy" group in the United States, have been used by the workers' delegates to the conference on the 40-hour week to justify their demand for a permanent, rather than a temporary, convention reducing hours of work.

South African Gold Rush Spreads Far; Boom Given to Mining Plant Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., Feb. 4—The rush continues to obtain gold claims, not only on the Witwatersrand itself, but far beyond this region, not excluding the hitherto neglected locations, dotted about the Orange Free State, Zululand and even the Cape Province.

Local suppliers are experiencing a boom in new plants for existing mines where preparations are going on for extensions to deal with low grade ores upon a scale which, it is claimed, will eventually double the entire South African output.

Profit-taking meanwhile has caused a lull on the Johannesburg stock exchange where, however, gigantic overseas buying continues at general rising prices. New mining and taxation proposals are understood to be before the Government and cause an element of uncertainty though the view prevails that the administration fully recognizes the need of encouraging the expansion of mining, not only in the interests of taxation yield but also to absorb the unemployed.

elsewhere is no uncommon sight since activities began on the Kakamega goldfield, in Kenya Colony. All gold from the field is being purchased by the banks.

Sir Alfred Kitson's report on the goldfield has caused an influx of persons anxious to seek fortune on the alluvial diggings. Within the last few weeks the population of the field has doubled itself, and from 800 to 1000 men and women have pegged out claims.

Some of the first comers and those with mining knowledge have discovered reefs close to the surface yielding up to 30 ounces per ton, but the majority are only just paying their way, by sluice box and panning. A few nuggets have been found, but none of large size. Much of the gold is of the finest grain and Sir Alfred Kitson found that much was being lost in sluicing, through the inexpedience of the diggers. Daily, motorcars, lorries filled with household goods, motorcycles and sidecars, are arriving at the goldfields. Already a small township is in the process of building at Kakamega Boma, and plots for building which a couple of months ago could have been purchased for a few pounds are now being competed for in the hundreds.

Gold Dust in Buckets Handed to Bank Tellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAKAMEGA BOMA, Kenya Colony—Miners taking gold dust in buckets to the banks in Kisumu and

Pigeon Opens 1000-Pound Doors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The 1000-pound doors to the School Administration Building's underground garage can be opened—and have been—by a pigeon.

The Board of Education recently installed an "electric eye" to automatically open the doors when a car drives up. The "eye" is a beam of light thrown across the drive. When the light is interrupted a photo-electric cell operates an electric relay to slide the doors back.

The school headquarters are located just a block from Cleveland Public Square, "home" of hundreds of pigeons. One of them, perhaps fancying he saw a peanut in the garage driveway, flew down through the beam of light, shut the relay and opened the doors.

Sailing Seas Under Yachting Charter Latest of Things Put Up for Barter

Shades of Lord Timothy Dexter, one-time tin peddlar out of Newburyport, and all the other Yankee traders who ever pointed a sail-clouded prow toward the sapphire surge of seimtropic seas! The economic typhoon has cast up a trading wrinkle rivaling anything ever written into the log of a Yankee bargaineer.

New England warming pans constituted the self-esteemed Lord Timothy's best stock in trade with dwellers in the Windward Isles of the Caribees. But barters in charters is the new alluring scheme which points its hailing trumpet toward "Florida Yachtsmen" in an advertisement.

Who'll swap a Florida coastline in March for a seagoing August in Maine? That is what the yachting advertiser is seeking.

"I have a good 43-foot auxiliary yawl in Maine, but want a week or two of southern cruising with my family in March. Would you like some Maine sailing in August? Why not swap charters at $1 plus actual expenditures? I would need a good power boat about 40 feet over all, with roomy quarters for four and a paid hand. Write Box No. 200, care of Yachting, Inc., 205 East Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y."

Here's an answer one reader is considering:

"We can't offer a windjamming August in the sea coves of Maine, but is there a Florida yachtsman who would like to trade his boat and the rest of February for a reporter's trim little six-roomer in a snug, suburban mooring, with two tons in the basement bunkers—and storm windows and snow, shovel thrown in?"

AIR MAIL SERVICE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Extension of air mail service between Albany, N. Y., and the West, to include Boston and Springfield, Mass. was announced yesterday by the Post Office Department. The service to Boston and Springfield will become effective Feb. 13.

SPORTS SHOW IS OPENED WITH MANY EXHIBITS

Exposition of Outdoor Activities Presented at Mechanics Hall

Summer comes to Boston today as a winter visitor. It wafts into Mechanics Building laden with the odors of spruce and fir and for one week presents realistic pictures of brooks, mountain lakes and green forests.

Once a year, the New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show brings the scent of "summer green" to winter-bound Bostonians. Like the automobile show just ahead of it, the Sportsmen's exhibition is the herald of a new season, the first faint ripplings of "what is to come." The doors of Mechanics Building will be open every day through next Saturday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. excepting Sunday when the hours are from 2 to 10.

This preview of nature's forthcoming summer fashions is made up of a series of more than 200 exhibits. It is an exposition of art and crafts of the great outdoors. It is a zoo of American wild life as well as a miniature aquarium. A 100-foot tank in the center of Exhibition Hall provides the stage for realism in water sports. Beside this tank, the ax of the world's champion woodchopper, Peter McLaren, will beat a steady tattoo throughout the show in defense of his title against all comers. This backwoodsman has shown the former Emperor Wilhelm of Germany how to chop through a 16-inch log in one minute.

A fishermen's camp situated on a mossy knoll overlooking a pond, into which tumbles a mountain brook, is a typical exhibit sponsored by the Maine Development Commission. At one end is a realistic reproduction of a mountain-walled valley, centered by a pond in which muskrats and beaver have built their strange houses. A number of these animals will do their own demonstrating of house building.

Tree stumps covered with lichen and fungus, living birch, poplar, fir and spruce trees, huge rocks and many square yards of growing reindeer and club moss, all gathered in the Maine woods, have been shipped to Boston for use in the exhibit in order that this reproduction of the wildlands may be convincingly realistic.

Quebec has a similar outdoor exhibit showing the variety of wild life within its forests.

Rifle and archery ranges furnish sport and contests for amateurs and professionals. Outdoor photographs are shown by competing sportmen's clubs and individual sportsmen. A tribe of Indians have an exhibit of canoe, paddle and basket making. The Boston Chapter of Boy Scouts will give daily demonstrations of woodcraft and camping. The boys of Greater Boston will compete in showing model yachts. Mr. F. B. Fowler, trapper and naturalist, will show his dogs from Labrador and Mr. Ainsley Lawrence will lecture daily on the habits of sly Reynard. The state exhibits include Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, as well as the United States Bureau of Biological Survey and several of the Canadian provinces.

Holiday Closing Law Is Sought

When a holiday is a holiday is to be determined in the Massachusetts Legislature if House Bill 465 reaches that body. A tendency among industrial and mercantile establishments in recent years has been against recognition of many of the so-called lesser holidays.

Mr. Edwin Smith, commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, proposes to change all this by the bill, which would make observance of all legal holidays compulsory in industrial and mercantile establishments in the State, with a few exceptions. At the first hearing, the bill was supported by many groups including the American Legion, and Central Labor Union.

Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, cited several points in opposition to the proposed legislation. He said that this was no time to place any more restrictive legislation on the statute books; that Massachusetts already has more holidays than any other state in the Union; that retail stores are perfectly and legally within their rights in keeping open on legal holidays; that the highest type of patriotism at this time is to keep people employed and that this bill, if enacted, would no doubt result in more people being thrown out of employment and that Boston stores always grant a day off to all former service men on such holidays as would be affected by the bill.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30 through Feb. 11.

Girl Scout Conference: Meeting, Mrs. Winifred Turner and Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, speakers, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8. Open to public.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Annual reception, dinner dance and bridge, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 6:30.

M. I. T. Alumni Association: Annual dinner, followed by speaking program and exhibition of scientific apparatus, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Epsilon Chapter, B. U. Alumni: Annual reunion and banquet, Burroughs Newsboys' Foundatoin, 10 Somerset Street, 5:30.

New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs: Annual dinner and entertainment program, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street) Dance, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ronny," film, at 1:19, 3:25, 5:41, 7:37, 9:43 p. m.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 2 to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 11.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Literary Rambles in America," by Mr. Charles S. Olcott, 3:30. Operatic ballad and recital, arranged by Mme. Alice Baschi, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Workers' School of Boston: First open forum, address, "Technocracy and Marxism," by Mr. N. Sparks, 62 Chambers Street, 8.

Cambridge Museum of Boston: Talking picture with color, "The Gift of Montezuma," 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 2:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Exhibition of photographs by Mr. Harold A. King, 5 Joy Street, through Feb. 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Sonata in D major—Allegro, Rondeau en Polonaise, Andante and Variations ..... Mozart
Mr. Goetze
First Movement from Sonata in G ..... Brahms
Andante ..... Lalo
Mr. Johnson
Mazurka, F minor ..... Chopin
Vogel als Prophet ..... Schumann
Impromptu, B flat ..... Schubert
Mr. Goetze
Satyr and Dryads ..... Zsolt
Rondo from Concerto in G ..... Mozart
Mr. Johnson

Girl Scout Conference: Closing meeting, Agassis House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, afternoon.

Ford Hall Folks: Meeting, talk, "Four Great Pacifists: Jeremiah, George Fox, Tolstoi and Gandhi," by Dr. Henry T. Schnittkind, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Bowdoin Street, 4.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, address, "The Tragedy of Unemployment and the Truth About the Dole," by Lord Henry Snell, of British House of Lords, Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—John Goss and his London Singers, 3:30.
Jordan Hall—Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 9:15, and "A Pond Life Aquarium," 11, 12 and 2:30; Indian Lore Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Jordan Marsh Company: Autographing of his books by Mr. Richard Halliburton, lecturer and writer, 3 to 5.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, Dr. Elwood Worcester, speaker, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Street, 10:45.

League of American Pen Women: Afternoon meeting, Hotel Statler.

Women's Republican Club: Demonstration of rhythmic dancing, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Second annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, all day, through Feb. 26. Open to public.

Commonwealth Country Club: Buffet bridge, benefit disabled veterans, Chestnut Hill.

Boston Congregationalist Ministers: Annual joint meeting with Seamen's Friend Society, the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Byington, speaker, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles; early eighteenth century embroidered coverlets lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; eighteenth century furniture lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim rugs; prints by Whistler. New concessions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Persian art in the All-Kuli Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb. 11.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of "Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Landscape paintings by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Oils, water colors and etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and pastels by Florence Leland Thompson, portraits and landscapes by Annie E. Riddell. Through Feb. 10.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, in Brown Hall, a chamber concert by Messrs. Laurent, Polatschek, Keller, Sanromá and other members of the Boston Conservatory Faculty.

Thursday evening, Feb. 9, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, Feb. 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti, pianists.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 10, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by Paderewski.

Saturday evening, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paderewski.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

Sunday evening, Feb. 12, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by the Boys' Choir from Vienna.

Monday evening, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by the Boys' Choir from Vienna.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Jose Iturbi, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Student Orchestra of the New England Conservatory.

Thursday evening, Feb. 16, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, in Symphony Hall, concert of Negro spirituals.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lotte Lehman, soprano.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow late tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday; moderate north to west winds; minimum temperature tonight about 28.

Maine: Cloudy, probably followed by snow late tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday in south portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by snow late tonight and Sunday; slightly colder Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow tonight and Sunday; slightly colder Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds over north portion and fresh west shifting to north winds over south portion; weather becoming overcast, followed by rain or snow tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	30	44	Montreal	16	26
Bismarck	-6	-2	Nantucket	30	42
Boston	30	45	New Orleans	54	74
Buffalo	28	32	New York	30	42
Calgary	36	38	Norfolk, Va.	40	54
Charleston	58	72	North Platte	20	32
Chicago	18	34	Philadelphia	32	42
Cincinnati	28	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	58
Denver	22	32	Pittsburgh	28	30
Eastport, Me.	10	38	Portland, Me.	22	38
Hatteras	48	56	Raleigh	36	40
Honolulu, T. H.	...	76	St. Louis	30	46
7 p. m Feb. 3	72	...	St. Paul	-14	14
Helena, Mont.	32	32	Salt Lake City	10	26
Huron, S. D.	-4	14	San Francisco	50	64
Jacksonville	62	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	6	26
Kansas City	10	40	Seattle	34	44
Key West	74	82	Tampa	68	72
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	34	44
Memphis	38	50	Wichita, Kan.	20	42
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	26	26

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 4.
B—Maximum Feb. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:48 p. m., Sunday 7:05 a. m.
Height of tides 7 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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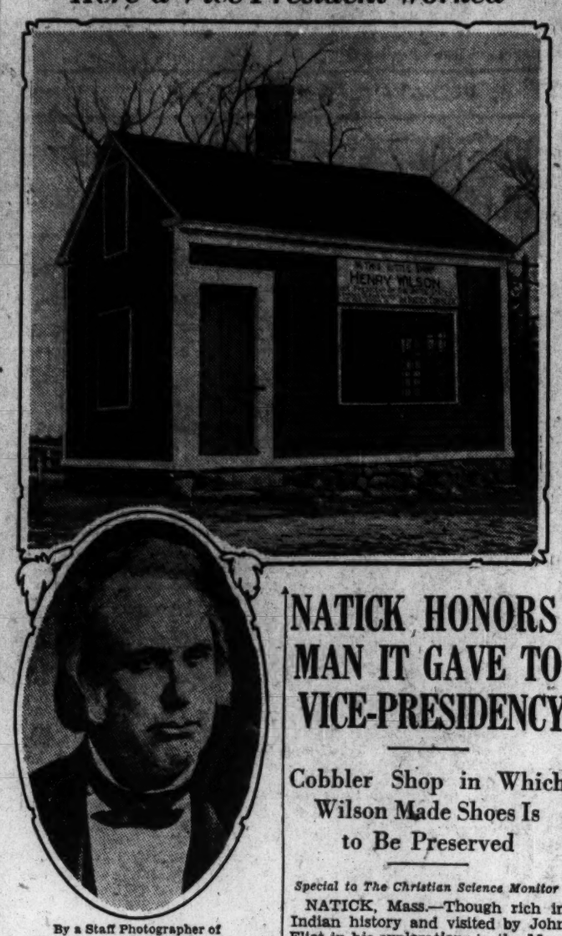
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Here a Vice-President Worked



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Cobbler Shop in Which Henry Wilson Made Shoes. Lower—"The Natick Cobbler."

NATICK HONORS MAN IT GAVE TO VICE-PRESIDENCY

Cobbler Shop in Which Wilson Made Shoes Is to Be Preserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NATICK, Mass.—Though rich in Indian history and visited by John Eliot in his explorations in the Massachusetts Bay colony, Natick would rather tell you about its historic cobbler shop than recount the adventures with the Indians in its early days.

For the town boasts of giving the United States its eighteenth Vice-President, Henry Wilson, who rose from a seat at a shoemaker's bench in a Natick cobbler shop to next to the highest public office in the country, serving under President Grant.

To preserve Henry Wilson's memory, the original Natick shop where the cobbler-Vice-President made hundreds of pairs of boots and shoes is being restored, after lack of funds, the building of a new highway, which virtually cut a corner from the shop, and other obstacles threatened the more than 100-year-old structure.

Sits Back From the Road

Today the little 12 by 16-foot shop stands on a plot of sloping land, far back from the road that almost led to its destruction. Citizens and school children of Natick rallied to the call for funds to move the building to a new foundation and enough money was left after its removal to begin the work of permanently preserving the landmark. Considerable landscape gardening has been done to make the location attractive and several trees have been set out. Stepping stones lead to the narrow door of the shop and in the summer flowers will grow around the entire plot.

The spot has been named the Henry Wilson Memorial Park and a rock garden, the addition of benches and a few other minor improvements will complete the exterior part of the project. Pennies from school children of the town soon will buy a bronze tablet to be placed on a boulder in front of the old shop. A flag and flagpole was contributed by Spanish War Veterans and Daughters of Union Veterans of Natick.

Plans for fitting out the Wilson cobbling shop exactly as it was when occupied by Henry Wilson are now under way. Mr. Harold W. Fairbanks, chairman of the committee in charge of restoring the building, has collected a number of old shoe benches and tools used in the shoemaking trade. They will be classified and arranged in the shop shortly. When the restoration work is completed, the committee hopes to open the building to the public so that they may see how shoes were made when Wilson worked at the bench.

It was in the early 1830's that Natick became a thriving "shoe center." There were no fast stitching machines, automatic punchers and cutters in those days. Everything was done by hand in the tiny cobbling shops that were sprinkled in "every back and front yard all over the town."

Toiling in the Fields

In the meantime, there was a young farm lad toiling in the fields near Farmington, N. H. Born of poor parents, he was bound out to a hard-working farmer of the neighborhood to serve on his farm until the age of 21. The agreement provided for one month's schooling in the winter, food and clothing and "six sheep and a yoke of oxen" for wages when his time of service was completed.

The lad worked hard and long each day on the farm. Nights and every spare moment he gave to reading. A kind woman lent him books and he read by the light of the kitchen fire. When his term of employment was served, he received the six sheep and the yoke of oxen, which he sold for $84.

The boy was Henry Wilson. At the age of 21, by an Act of the Legislature, he had his name changed from Jeremiah Jones Colbath. This was done by the advice of the family he lived with and with the approval of his parents.

Work at the time was scarce in New Hampshire. He heard of the big prices paid for making shoes in the enterprising town of Natick and he decided to go there to learn the shoemaking trade. Wilson walked from Farmington to Natick, a distance of more than 100 miles, to begin his career as a cobbler.

It was not long before he outdid the fastest shoe worker in Natick. He could make two pairs of shoes to his one. Once he made 47½ pairs in a day. He was anxious to earn enough money for an education. He would often travel to Boston to hear such orators as Edward Everett and Daniel Webster. He wished to become a great statesman like these men. When the "Natick Debating Society" was organized, he became a prominent member.

Went to Academy

Then he went to a New Hampshire academy, and on his return was appointed a teacher in the center school. Later, after paying all his debts, he returned to the manufacture of shoes for the southern market with a capital of $12. The people of the community named him as a candidate for the General Court and sent him as their Representative to the State House in Boston in 1841.

Wilson was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1845, and to the United States Senate in February, 1855. He labored successfully to improve the condition of the Negroes in the State, and stood firm for the oppressed, truth and liberty. He went into the antislavery contest with unfaltering energy and made many speeches in many states, upholding Mr. Lincoln and the platform for which he stood.

At the Republican National Convention held in Philadelphia in June, 1872, Grant and Wilson were nominated to lead the party, and later were elected. Wilson served until his passing in 1875.

Music

Efrem Zimbalist

Mr. Efrem Zimbalist's violin recital last evening in Jordan Hall drew an audience which made a brave showing as to numbers and evinced a quite unmistakable enthusiasm. Approval was in order, for Mr. Zimbalist was at the height of his form, playing with beautiful yet firm tone, with technical brilliance, and with taste.

In the splendid, if hackneyed, Chaconne of Vitali with which the program began, the nervous vitality and exquisitely sensitive beauty of his tone and phrasing compensated for a rather inconstant tempo. His performance of Mendelssohn's concerto quickly dispelled annoyance aroused by his choice of this much overworked warhorse. He played the music in a manner that was meticulous yet flowing and alive. An almost genlike clarity and chiseled flawlessness left no room for pomp or false pathos; an exquisite balance preserved it from mere showiness. So the first movement, however "appassionato," did not rant; the second did not sob; the third was no speed contest. Yet, despite the purity of its style, this was not a "miniature" performance; here was no mincing prettiness. Strong, full tone lent it as much dignity as the music might fittingly bear; an appreciative zest preserved it from the chilliness of a merely negative perfection.

As for the remainder of a curiously composed program, Wilhelmj the Wagnerite furnished a "Siegfried" paraphrase which permitted Mr. Zimbalist to translate the well-known phrases of both the drama and the "Idyll" into the most liquidly lyrical violin tone. A little ponderous and unhappy in Ysaye's version of Saint-Saëns' "Valse Caprice," he did perfunctory justice (all they deserved) to the Glinka-Auer "Alouette" and the Popper-Auer "Spinning Song." The Hebraic dignity and characteristically stark harmonic texture of Bloch's "Nigun" raised the program to a new level and drew a sincere and racially poignant performance from Mr. Zimbalist. Piquant and ingenious in its employment of a modern idiom, a "Tarantella" by Szymanowsky, deftly played, closed the program. There were, of course, many encores.

S. S.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Frank Voget, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Ed A. Hoyt, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. Fredrica H. Besson, East Orange, N. J.
S. E. Grosslight, Detroit, Mich.
G. S. Richardson, Ottawa, Can.
Mrs. M. Pauline Haines, Moorestown, N. J.
Mrs. James Simpson, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. Margaret Dobson, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. Alvina Zyfers, Metuchen, N. J.
Nicholas C. Zyfers, Metuchen, N. J.
Roslyn Vineberg, Montreal, Can.
Abraham Weelar, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas Humphreys, Roxbury, Conn.
Mary Picker, Pelham Heights, N. Y.
R. E. Holland, Chicago, Ill.
Anna E. Tanner, Malden, Mass.
Dorothy L. Prior, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. H. S. Maclay, Hinsdale, Ill.
J. Byron Crouse, Greensboro, N. C.
Della B. Stokes, Cape May, N. J.
Marion Fancinilli, Washington, D. C.
Jerome Fancinilli, Washington, D. C.
Howard D. Tramor, Cape May, N. J.

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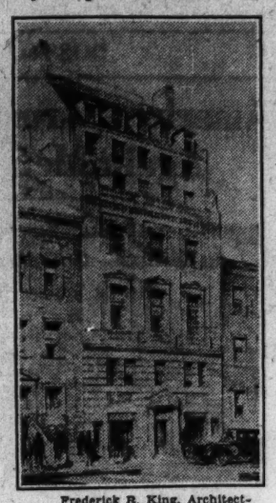

Frederick R. King, Architect—The Christian Science Monitor

TO COST $300,000

Republican Women To Have New Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Construction on the new nine-story clubhouse of the Women's National Republican Club at 1 West Fifty-first Street awaits only the granting of the necessary city permits, it was announced by Miss Maude K. Wetmore, chairman of the committee in charge, today.

Plans for the structure are completed, she said, and the $300,000 project fully financed by the club membership, which is representative of 45 states and the District of Columbia.

"Our expansion is based on a firm belief in the future of the country and on the renewed political activity of women the country over," Miss Wetmore said. "The political interest of women is reawakening. The building of a club at such a time and the completion of our goal of the sale of $300,000 worth of bonds for financing are indicative of the reality of this interest." It is planned to open the new club, of which Mr. Frederic R. Smith is the architect, in November, 1933.

Mount Holyoke To Impose Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 4—Fines will take the place of such undergraduate penalties as campusing and removal of registration privileges in a new system of regulations to be inaugurated at Mount Holyoke College with the opening of the second semester next Monday.

These new rules, evolved by the conference committee and the representative council of the Community Government, legislative bodies in which student representatives predominate, have enlarged the liberties of the undergraduates, while using the fine system as a strong deterrent against the abuse of those liberties.

Since Mount Holyoke has no proctor system, the task of enforcing the new regulations will rest with the community officers, the house chairmen and house courts, and the success of the new system will depend ultimately, as in every adult society, on the sharing of community responsibility by all the undergraduates.

BUILDING PROJECTS REACH $32,369,332

Building projects, including new construction, alterations and repairs, as represented by building permits issued in each of the 39 cities and 16 of the larger towns of Massachusetts, during 1932 amounted to 21,055 and involved an estimated cost of $32,369,332, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

Of the total, 1806 permits were issued for new residential buildings, to cost $9,797,266; 5134 new non-residential buildings to cost $11,800,136, and alterations and repairs to 14,115 structures, costing $10,771,930. Of the large individual projects planned during the year, the more important were public schools, federal buildings and institutions.

ONE JOB TO FAMILY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 4—A resolution placing the Michigan Legislature on record as opposing employment by the State of any person whose husband or wife is gainfully employed either by the State or otherwise was passed by the Senate here recently after having previously been adopted by the House.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston
Send for folder, "Banking by Mail"
1933 CHRISTMAS CLUB STILL OPEN
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 15

Linen Sale
Sheets, Blankets and Towels from our regular line of laundry-tested linens.
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WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins FEB. 10

INCOME TAX RULING APPEALED BY RASKOB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Mr. John J. Raskob, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington (Del.) manufacturer, yesterday asked the United States Board of Tax Appeals to reverse one of its rulings—in seeking to escape additional income tax of $15,977 and $164,477 levied against them.

The ruling in question was that a taxpayer, in making out his return, must deduct any contributions that he has made from his computation or "ordinary income," and that such contributions could not be deducted from "capital net gains." Mr. Raskob deducted $127,820 in 1929 as contributions, but, as his ordinary income showed a loss, he took it from his capital net gains. Mr. du Pont followed the same procedure.

NEW YORK INDICTS 64 IN BALLOT CASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Indictments charging election frauds in New York County in the last election total 64 today with the naming of 16 more election inspectors on charges citing felony and misdemeanor.

Simultaneously Mayor John P. O'Brien has offered to ask the Board of Estimate to appropriate $5000 to finance a recount of the votes in the November elections, if Mr. S. Howard Cohen, head of the Board of Elections, continues to fail to prefer this action, which he promised a week ago. The Mayor's statement was made yesterday after the New York County grand jury had handed him a presentment urging a vote check. Thus far the county inquiry into election frauds has been confined to those districts in which the federal investigators charged flagrant violations.

Fund for Relief Up to $1,924,987

Ending the third week in its drive for $5,000,000, the Boston Emergency Relief Committee today announced that its total had reached $1,924,987. This represents an increase of about $47,000 over yesterday.

An appeal for contributions to this fund was made last night in a radio program originating from station WRC in Washington, and rebroadcast over stations WBZ and WBZA in Boston and Springfield. The speakers were Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Representatives John J. Douglas and John W. McCormack of Boston.

Each of the agencies covered by the Emergency Relief Campaign is doing some work essential in the relief of the needy, Secretary Adams pointed out. All men and women who have work or who have savings or wealth will join in doing their share in assisting those less fortunate, he said. Representative McCormack declared that he was confident that the people of Boston would "on this occasion recognize the worthy cause and raise the sum of $5,000,000 to meet this emergency."

Travel Talk

"Doing Europe on a Budget"

"Doing Europe on a Budget," was the subject of Burton Holmes' travel talk in Symphony Hall last evening. The lecturer showed interesting motion pictures of the industries of Austria and Bavaria, the principal places of interest in the cities and the customs of the people. He also displayed beautifully colored still pictures of Austrian winter views and equally artistic scenes of the Kaonigs-see to the accompaniment of appropriate music. The audience was especially enthusiastic, however, about the motion pictures of athletic Austrian skiers which were beautifully rhythmic and striking.

On the passage from Nice to Grenoble there were views of the Aix-les-Bains and more familiar but no less lovely glimpses of the Swiss alps. From then on, the program was completed by vivacious and interesting motion pictures of the people of Hungary, the industries, the palaces and monuments, the country life, the hunting, the farming, and the social and religious customs of the country people.

This travel talk, highly interesting and beautifully photographed, is Mr. Holmes' last lecture of the season.

REICH LINE TO SERVE MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — After seven years without direct steamship connections between Mexico and Germany, the Hamburg-American Line has announced that a new monthly service would be started.

FRANCE DENIES PURSUING POLICY OF 'MILITARISM'

Submits Figures Claiming to Show Decrease in Forces Since 1914

Denying that France was pursuing a "militaristic" policy, a statement issued yesterday by Mr. J. C. J. Flamand, French Consul at Boston, at the direction of M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, says: "Figures will show that France, in the interest of peace, is reducing her army in every way compatible with her national safety."

The statement asserts that "hostile propaganda" is responsible for "erroneous charges" of a "militaristic France."

"In 1914," the statement says, "France required of her citizens three years of service under the colors. At this time, the land forces totaled 979,000 men, of which 32,350 were officers.

"After the signing of the Versailles Treaty, the French Army should have been reëstablished according to the figures for 1914. Instead it was reduced to 837,500 men. The term of obligatory military service at this time was three years."

The following table of figures is contained in the statement purporting to show a consistent decrease in armed forces of France from 1914 up to and including 1933 to date:

TOTAL ACTIVE FORCES OF THE FRENCH ARMY

	Men	Officers
1914	946,650	32,350
1921	796,050	40,950
1924	642,000	32,000
1933	578,000	30,270
Total forces in 1933		608,270
	Men	Officers
Total forces stationed overseas	237,000	8,740
Colonial reinforcements stationed in France	69,820	2,000
Untrained forces stationed in France (having less than six months' training)	107,000	..
Trained forces stationed in France (over six months' training)	163,770	19,530

"From the above figures it may be concluded that the total of all trained and untrained forces stationed in France is: 163,000 regulars, 70,000 colonial reinforcements, 107,000 untrained recruits. Total: 340,000 men and 21,530 officers."

BRICKLAYERS' WAGES LESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The wage rate for bricklayers and stonemasons here for 1933 will be 90 cents an hour, it was recently announced by Mr. William Varley, secretary of the Building Trades Council. Last year's rate was $1.10 an hour. Since bricklayers and stonemasons are considered the most important trade in the building industry, contractors first decide on the wage rate with this union, and then close agreements with the 18 other unions of the building industry.

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U. S. REGARDED AS ONE TO LEAD IN PEACE MOVE

League Group Speaker Sees Application Needed Now in Far East

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The United States must accept its responsibility in its professed desire to set up international peace machinery or it will find itself in the position of a nation "that unconsciously promotes war while conscientiously and continuously professing peace," Mr. Herbert S. Houston, editor and publisher, told the New York branch of the League of Nations Association at a luncheon here yesterday. Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, president of the branch, presided at the discussion, at which leading Chinese and Japanese officials and business men were present.

Mr. Houston, who has passed much time in the Far East, centered his remarks on the Sino-Japanese situation. He was inclined to see through lenient spectacles the Japanese policy in Northern China and to look upon the trouble in China as fundamentally the result of China's own internal disturbance. In this campaign he commended the final recommendation of the Lytton Report to the League of Nations on the Far East that the final requisite for a satisfactory solution is "temporary international coöperation in the internal reconstruction of China."

In his opinion, he said, this recommendation "offers the one realistic basis for settlement within the League and by the League," but had had virtually no consideration at Geneva. Instead, he said, "the issues have been joined on the basis of unreality."

With regard to Manchoukuo he held that the reality is that "This new state seems clearly to be on the way of progress."

"It is easy to believe," Mr. Houston said, "that the Chinese south of the Great Wall will continue to pour into Manchoukuo at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, just as they have been doing ever since Japan established a fair degree of law and order there. It may be that in the future Manchoukuo may lead the way toward a great Chinese federation along the lines forecast in the Lytton report. But if that should come . . . it will be due largely to the organizing and administrative genius of the Japanese."

Mr. Houston held that whatever the League may or may not do will have little effect on its progress. The League, he said, will simply have to emerge from unreality to reality. Its failure to effect a settlement in the Far East was not so much due to failure of the League as to its limitations, he held, but it served to focus world attention on the necessity of having peace machinery that can be adapted to actual conditions.

American sentiment, he declared, is that war is brutal, barbarous and futile and it was to be regretted that the chain of events had made this antipathy for war seemed directed at Japan. The final link in this chain of unfortunate events, he said, had been the assembling of the American fleet in the Pacific in the greatest war maneuvers the American navy has ever engaged in. He deplored this action at this time as "unwise and provocative."

Canadian Merger Of Lines Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The merging of Canada's two railways into one system under a single management, and the reduction of the present mileage to accord with the needs of transportation and of national development, were suggested as the solution of the transportation problem by Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway in a recent address to the Canadian Club here. With a population of about 10,000,000, Canada has 42,000 miles of railway, or 236 people per mile. This is fewer than any other civilized country.

Canada has one railway system owned by the state in competition with a privately owned company. No basis could be arranged on which there could be fair competition, he contended.

The first objection urged to the consolidation plan is that it constitutes a monopoly of rail transportation. But the railway now has three growing competitors, Mr. Beatty pointed out, the lakes and rivers, the motor vehicle and the airplane. A rail monopoly regulated by public authority and under the same regulation as other forms of transportation, would not be unfair to shippers or the traveling public.

World Trade Urged By Mackenzie King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Urging world trade rather than Empire pacts, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Premier of Canada, in an address before the Young Liberal Association of Quebec, spoke on the possible consequences of the Empire trade agreements, stating that a continued departure from the policies in vogue previously, respecting the trade and national aspirations of Canada, would not react to Canada's benefit. The Empire treaties would bind Canada for five years which would prevent her from extending trade with other parts of the world. This made Canada subordinate in the Empire instead of equal partners. Mr. King stated that he believed in complete freedom in the matter of trade relations with every part of the world. This he thought, was the only solution of the majority of the economic problems of today.

Many of the problems of today were those of earlier times in Canada. What Canada needed was trade and more trade. If Canada is prosperous the Empire will benefit from that prosperity. Trade within the Empire by all means, but trade with other countries also. More freedom and less restriction in trade is needed, he said. He thought that coöperation between the British Empire coupled with brotherhood with other countries could be better for Canada and the world at large.

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Drys in Georgia Urged to Follow Modern Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Too many drys are using 1914 model speeches while the wets are putting out 1933 eight-cylinder appeals, Dr. James A. Crain of Indianapolis, Ind., asserted in addressing an organization group of about 30 dry leaders of Atlanta under the sponsorship of the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia.

The Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia was organized in Macon, Ga., on Jan. 18, as an associate group of dry organizations in the State, to be affiliated with the National Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, of which Dr. Crain is president.

Explaining that the objectives of the prohibition leaders were to preserve the Eighteenth Amendment and the Georgia dry laws, to unite every county in Georgia in the war against repeal, and to effect prohibition legislation by contact with congressmen and senators, Dr. D. P. McGeachey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Decatur, Ga., in discussing the revenue to be had from legalized liquor trade, said, "We do not want to be a sharer in either its conduct or profit."

Dr. Crain expressed himself as optimistic about the success of the dry forces during 1933, which he declared to be a crucial one on the crusade against repeal, but warned the assembly that "a new day and a new type of leadership" was at hand for the temperance movement.

Comeback Staged By Bankrupt Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Roaring River Furniture Company, of Wilkes County, North Carolina, has set a conspicuous example by staging a business "comeback" that has put this utility back on its feet, 100 per cent. Four years ago, the company was placed in bankruptcy, owing more than $200,000.

Today, all creditors have been paid or final checks are being sent them, made out for 100 cents on the dollar. Stockholders are receiving back property worth more than $85,000 with open accounts totaling $25,000, and they have put up just $16,000 to square the deal. Judge Johnson J. Hayes of the Federal Court has signed orders necessary to clear off the indebtedness.

This business "comeback" was accomplished while the plant continued operations, paying out over $1,000,000 for labor and material. Now the factory continues in full operation—a factory that continued in operation at a profit of around $200,000 for four years.

British Industry's Exhibits to Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—As a result of the recent Imperial Conference at Ottawa the Federation of British Industries has made application for double the amount of space allocated them in the past years at the Canadian National Exhibition. This year efforts will be made by the exhibition officials to attract Empire exhibits, declared Mr. H. W. Waters, general manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, in an interview here.

"We hope some day to institute a buyers' exhibition with its opening two weeks before the public opening," said Mr. Waters. "For many years United States manufacturers have used the exhibition to feel out the Canadian trade, they have opened a Canadian agency, then a branch factory, and finally have become members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Some of these firms have been so long in the country that they are now definitely Canadian. We hope that the same thing may happen with firms from all over the British Empire."

WATER CRESS OUTPUT GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. — Shipments of water cress from this point are increasing in volume as the season approaches its height, according to Mr. C. E. Dennis, who is a pioneer in this comparatively new industry. This cress is placed in barrels and iced and sent to many of the leading hotels and restaurants in the United States and Canada.

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American Contenders for Shipping Honors on the Pacific

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINERS OFFER 'LAST WORD' IN TRAVEL COMFORT

Upper—The General Pershing Leaving Portland, Ore., for the Orient. Lower Left—The Chiriqui, One of United Fruit Company's Electric Ships. Lower Right—The California at San Diego.

BRITISH AIRMAN SEES AIRSHIPS IN GREAT ROLE

New Developments Show Craft Will Be a Major Carrying Unit

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Airship developments indicating that lighter-than-air craft will be important units of the world's future transport system were described to members of the Royal Aeronautical Society here recently. The lecturer was Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, late Captain of the British airship R100, who has just returned from studying airship progress in Germany and the United States.

He reminded his audience that the Graf Zeppelin accomplished a number of successful crossings of the Atlantic and about 300 flights altogether without mishap, yet the original gas bags are still in the ship and only about 20 per cent of the cover has had to be replaced.

Germany's new airship, now under construction, he said, will have a gas capacity of 7,000,000 cubic feet, compared with the Graf's 4,000,000, while the accommodation will be sufficient for 50 passengers, compared with 20.

Non-inflammable helium gas will be used for the new ship, continued Squadron Leader Booth. But to avoid valving this expensive gas to reduce uplift, hydrogen gas bags will be contained inside the helium. The airship is expected to be ready to take the air in 1934.

Notable features of the new lighter-than-air craft Macon, which is being built in the United States, were described by Squadron Leader Booth as internal engine rooms, swiveling propellers, water-recovery apparatus, an internal airplane hangar, and cheaper synthetic skin and rubber-proofed fabric. He emphasized the importance of the new American experiments of "hooking on" airplanes to an airship. He pictured to his audience the hundreds of "landings" by airplanes on the Akron which he witnessed.

He described how the American navy has developed the use of a movable mooring tower on rails which enables a large airship to be handled into its shed even in a cross wind of 20 m. p. h. Little progress has been made with metal-clad airships owing to the financial recession, he said, although the original specimen in still flying and the hull shows little signs of deterioration.

Savannah Man Wins 'Best Citizen' Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Because of his work as president of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce during 1932, Mr. Porter G. Pierpont has been awarded the Arthur Lucas trophy for "the best citizen of Savannah" during that year. The committee was unanimous in its decision favoring Mr. Pierpont for the honor.

Mr. Pierpont, who is the head of a manufacturing business, successfully put over a big membership drive for the Chamber and has also gathered into the Chamber's fold many of the city's retail merchants and women's organizations, to work for Savannah.

CAROLINA COUNTIES TAX LOAD LOWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A net reduction of $12,167,849 in property taxes for public schools and highways, all of which were taken over by the State in 1931, has accrued to the taxpayers of North Carolina, according to the State Tax Commission. Savings ranged from 0.2 per cent to 53.4 per cent, while amounts saved to the citizens of the various counties ran as high as $848,725.

The average net reduction per county was 20.4 per cent. Over a 10-year period the trend in this State has been in the direction of relieving the counties of certain functions and property of taxes for state purposes. More and more the burden has been shifted. This means that as the counties have been relieved state-wide programs have become larger.

Huge Food Supply Canned by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A total of 76,226 quarts of vegetables, fruits and other foodstuffs were preserved for home use and charity, by 200 members of 10 demonstration clubs in New Hanover County, North Carolina, during 1932, according to an official report filed by Miss Elizabeth Ragin, home agent for that county.

The outlay included 22,377 quarts of fruits, 40,725 quarts of vegetables, 1812 quarts of pickles and relishes, 9906 quarts of preserves and jellies and 306 quarts of meats. There were also put up 2000 cans of food, which were distributed among the needy of Wilmington and outlying sections. Through their clothing projects, the women made 2662 garments, 2258 for personal use and the remainder for the Red Cross.

But the program did not end with the above. Through the efforts of club members interested in home improvements, 20 floors were refinished, the walls of 10 dwellings repainted, 15 pieces of old furniture refinished and 25 repainted. Four homes, eight barns and two well houses were constructed and one home remodeled throughout. Members of the clubs sold, coöperatively, dairy products from which they derived the sum of $7,342.13.

Mayor Rules Out Own Salary Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Mayor of Charleston is entitled to some sort of record. He had to threaten to "veto" a bill before the City Council would forgo its plan of almost doubling his salary.

Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, whose salary was cut from $6000 to $3600 last year, refused to have the original amount restored, although he is at present receiving less salary than some of the city's "hired help." When a member of the council spoke in favor of increasing the salary over the Mayor's protest, the latter declared that, if such action were taken, he would refuse to sign the bill.

In spite of the fact that the Mayor's office is allowed money for incidental expenses, such as for traveling, Mr. Maybank has used four-fifths of this allowance to help pay salaries and expenses in other departments of the city government. He has actually paid part of his costs on city trips to Washington and other places out of his own pocket.

CAPE BRETON FAILS TO BID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW WATERFORD, C. B.—Land and other properties taken for taxes past due and placed under the hammer in this town failed to find bidders when the seized properties were offered for sale by the town clerk. Another effort will be made to dispose of the properties.

Question of Speed and Economy Faces Pacific Shipping Lines

American Operators With Mail Contracts Await Action of Democratic Congress—International Board to Control Traffic Offers Way Out

By HERBERT H. HILSCHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1915, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company announced to the world that it would withdraw from the Far East and sell the excellent liners, Siberia, Korea, Manchuria and Mongolia. The news was a distinct shock to everyone. Tomi, who had been office boy in the Yokohama headquarters for nearly 42 years, was particularly distressed when he realized that he would have to find other employment. Surrounding himself with his full Japanese dignity he said, "I would never have taken this job, had I known it would be temporary." With a gesture and a bow, he proudly walked out of the office.

This incident in another form is one of the major problems of Pacific shipping today. When times are good, everybody who owns a shipping company can make money. But when cargo falls off and freight rates go down, many a company surrounds itself with a mantle of dignity and curtails its services or withdraws completely. Unfortunately, today, in spite of depressed conditions, there are still too many ships in all routes for anyone to operate at a real profit.

During the heyday of boom prosperity, many a world shipping company came to believe that the golden harvest would never end. They reinvested their actual and anticipated profits in super-luxury liners—the type of ship that is a luxury to the profit and loss statement as well. American lines bought up many of the freighters and ships offered for sale by the United States Shipping Board. These were the vessels built from 1918 to 1923 to give this country an adequate merchant marine. Most of the hulls had a third of their useful days behind them. However, when ships were running full, freight rates high, profits were made from every type of vessel.

Speed and Lower Costs

But the problem of the Pacific and of the future is that of speed and reduced operating costs.

Only last month a new Japanese Diesel tanker arrived in San Pedro direct from Yokohama, averaging 18.5 knots from Japan to California. There are not more than 15 passenger liners across the Pacific that could show their heels to that Japanese tanker.

The same situation applies today in general cargo vessels. Foreign lines—Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Japanese particularly—have built 8000 to 12,000-ton freighters, engined with the economical Diesel motors and designed to operate from 15 to 18 knots. Speed is the competition of the future. Many an American operator is asking, "How can my 10 and 12-knot ships compete against them?"

Foreign ships present a smaller capitalization than American ships. Their crew wages are lower and their food allowance is meager, compared with American standards. The writer was an officer on an American ship en route to the Philippines eight years ago, when the messroom raised a big fuss because ice cream was not served one evening.

Mail Contracts Help Lines

The United States has decided that it must have an adequate merchant marine, and federal encouragement comes through building loans at very low rates of interest and through mail contracts.

As March 4 comes closer hour-by-hour, American steamship operators who have mail contracts are wondering what the Democratic Administration will do to their subsidies. It is a foregone conclusion that the new House of Representatives will take the mail contracts apart, mail-bag by mail-bag and dollar by dollar, much as a small boy explores an alarm clock.

If mail contract payments were to cease suddenly, as can happen if the Democratic House refuses to provide funds in the appropriation bills, it is very difficult to forecast just how many ships flying the Stars and Stripes will be crossing the wide Pacific in the future.

Shipowners who have made such spectacular profits in several periods of their history are extremely reluctant to recognize that the opportunities for such returns in the future are diminishing. Even with the demoralized condition of freight rates and competition across the Pacific today, the strong activity of Japan in the American cotton market and in scrap iron has not only sent the price of these commodities up, but has given hope that profits may again return in a big way.

Some day when the Utopian Age of Pacific shipping arrives, there will be a voluntary international commission of ship operators that will control the number of vessels each nation shall have in the well-defined trade routes of this ocean. This commission will establish by agreement minimum rates for ships of various speed. Frequency of schedule will be decided upon and "fighting ships" will not be permitted.

Many readers may discount this forecast as being highly fanciful. But I have only to refer them to the progress made by the North Atlantic Passenger Conference which brought order out of chaos. After 30 or more years of intense competition, the passenger lines operating from America to northern Europe have appointed a tsar, Emil Lederer, former high official of the North German Lloyd, who has absolute authority to establish rates, assess fines and supervise inter-company relations.

It is true steamship conferences exist on every trade route. But most of them lack teeth. And until operators see the wisdom of voluntary united action or are forced to sit around a table by the increasing row of red figures on the annual statements, ocean shipping will continue to be chaotic.

HOOVER TO DELIVER LINCOLN DAY SPEECH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—President Hoover has formally accepted the invitation of the National Republican Club to come to New York on Feb. 13 to be the speaker at its Lincoln Day dinner, chief of its annual affairs.

The President's talk will be in the nature of a "farewell address," according to advices from Washington, and will be over a nation-wide network. Bishop William T. Manning will deliver the invocation and Gen. James G. Harbord will introduce Mr. Hoover.

WOMEN FLIERS CARRY NEWS OF MEETING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The National Council of Women has taken to the air to tell the world about its conference next July in Chicago. Following flights made in this country by Miss Ruth Nichols, Mlle. Smaranda Braescu, Roumanian aviator, sails today with a letter to Prime Minister Alexander Vaida-Voevod asking for a delegation from Roumania to the conference.

The letter was presented at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt at which Miss Nichols was present and the speakers were Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the council, and Mr. Carol Tarcanuanu, Roumanian Vice-Consul. Mlle Braescu also is taking with her an American pilot's license achieved through flying in California and New York. She financed her aviation education through parachute jumping and holds the woman's record and the world record with jumps of 20,000 and 24,000 feet. For the former feat she was decorated by King Carol.

New York to Take Prompt Action On Urging R.F.C. Loan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's special committee to expedite federal loans on self-liquidating projects will go to work Monday on a program designed to get quick action on all such undertakings sanctioned by official agencies in the State as suitable for appropriation under the $1,500,000,000 fund made available by Congress.

Announcement was made by Mr. Robert Moses, chairman of the committee, that his body would proceed on a plan of direct action. He said that, following Monday's review, the committee would go to Washington to present to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation applications for such projects as pass muster. Mr. Alfred E. Smith will be a member of the petitioning group.

"We want to see material ordered and men put to work," Mr. Moses said. "We are more interested in doing that on a modest scale at once than in advocating a lot of things for the future. We want to get some real work actually under way."

Building aggregating nearly $150,000,000 has had preliminary approval of state and municipal agencies here, it is known. Chief among the projects under consideration are the new Hudson River vehicular tunnel, for which the Port of New York Authority has asked a grant of $75,000,000; a $45,000,000 housing development in the lower East Side which has the approval of the state board of housing, and a $7,000,000 fund for the erection of two bridges to Grand Island in the Niagara River near Buffalo.

Canadian Advises More Technical Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Less power to the financier and more control to the technical expert, if the pulp and paper industry is to emerge from its present difficulties, was advocated by Mr. H. H. Stevens, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an address here to members of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association. He declared that world conditions were not responsible for the deplorable condition of the industry in Canada today, that the remedy lay within the industry itself, an industry which was overcapitalized, had indulged in overproduction, and had been placed at the mercy of the man who is only interested "in selling bonds and clipping coupons."

"The economic system we call capitalism is on trial, and it will depend on what we do as to what the future will hold," declared Mr. Stevens. "I am not attacking the system when I find fault with parts of it. I believe that the economic system under which we are operating has much in it of advantage. I feel justified in calling men like you to accept the challenge of this time to render more service towards the solution of the difficulty."

The pulp and paper industry, the Minister explained, was one of the greatest industries in Canada. In 1931 the capital investment was $630,000,000; its gross production $174,000,000; its pay roll $184,000,000; its employees 27,000. Over 2000 secondary industries depend upon the pulp and paper industry for raw material, and these have a capitalization of $18,000,000, and a pay roll of $168,000,000. He thought that the members of the pulp and paper industry should maintain a closer alliance with these industries.

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PAN AMERICAN PLANES ENTER NEW TERRITORY

Airways Penetrate Alaska and Argentina as Line Expands 5400 Miles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Pan American Airways System forged ahead to new high levels in volume of passengers, mail and express carried during 1932, extended its air links during the year until they now reach from Alaska, in the Arctic Circle, to Argentina, near the equator.

At the same time, important progress was made toward establishing a transoceanic route to Europe by way of the North Atlantic, according to the company's annual operations report made public today. The company's air lines now covers 25,500 miles.

Last year 5400 miles of airways were added to the system by the transfer to Pan American Airways of the Compania Nacional de Aviacion Cubana, the Curtiss-Wright Company in Cuba; of Alaska Airways, Inc., formerly owned by Aviation Corporation, and of Pacific-International Airways, also operating in Alaska.

The company increased its ground equipment greatly during 1932 and constructed the highest radio and weather stations in the world on the crest of the Andes, 20,000 feet above sea level, to permit increased passenger schedules over the great Cordillera.

The company has 104 airports in service, machine shops and overhaul bases at key points, and at the end of 1932 it had 59 private ground radio control stations and weather bureaus in operation.

The system, which has a Post Office Department record of 99.57 per cent of all trips completed on schedule during 1932, has a fleet of 107 airplanes in operation—a larger number than the multi-motored airplanes on all the major air lines in Europe combined, the report continues. Its 44-passenger, 17-ton airplane, the American Clipper, now has two sister ships in the service.

The system carried an average of 5248 passengers a month during 1932, nearly 2000 passengers a month over the 1931 record. Passenger miles flown exceeded 3,500,000 for the year. Air mail increased so that an average of 3325 pounds was transported each week, although regular first-class mail dropped 30 per cent, the report says.

Seven countries were added to the international air express list, bringing the total number to 28. Air express showed a gain of 36.9 per cent for the year. At the end of the period exports were flying between North and South America at the rate of 4000 pounds a week.

Referring to the company's transatlantic project, the report describes the placing of contracts by Pan American Airways for complete engineering work on two super-flying boat types for transoceanic operation as "the most significant step taken by American interests toward transoceanic air service."

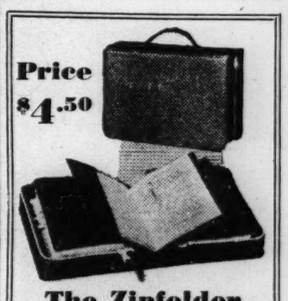
The engineering program, upon which more than 200 engineers and technicians are working at present, is expected to be completed within 90 days.

The report also tells of two surveys which the company is carrying on in Greenland, where it is making meteorological and climatological studies preparatory to mapping the projected northern route to Europe.

SHIVER WINS 'A. F.' DEGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALE CITY, Ga.—The National Congress of Future Farmers held recently in Kansas City, awarded Mr. Olin Shiver of Sale City, Ga., the degree of "American Farmer." Mr. Shiver belongs to the local chapter of the Future Farmers Association and was one of the first to receive a "Georgia Planter" degree.



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BRITISH REJECT WHOLE SECTIONS OF FRENCH PLAN

Real Disarmament Said to Be Absent From Paris Program

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 4—Although less critical of the French plan than statements Feb. 2 by the spokesmen of Herr Adolf Hitler of Germany and Signor Benito Mussolini of Italy yesterday's declaration before the Disarmament Conference by Great Britain nevertheless rejects whole sections of the French project as impractical and ineffectual in bringing about real disarmament.

After Capt. R. A. Eden had finished speaking, Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia and M. Bourquin of Belgium, voicing sentiments of the smaller states, made a valiant effort to defend the French project against onslaughts of the other great powers.

Turning down the French demand for new guarantees of security, the British spokesman declared: "My Government conceives that in its membership of the League of Nations and its signature of Locarno treaties it has gone as far as it could and should in assuming definite commitments in Europe. I can give no hint of encouragement therefore that it will be possible for us to modify this attitude or undertake new obligations and new commitments to which, as I believe, public opinion in my country is unalterably opposed."

Captain Eden repeated almost word for word what Herr Rudolf Nadolny of Germany said yesterday that sufficient guarantees were already afforded by the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris, and the Locarno treaty. England "in a spirit of realism," he explained, had abandoned the ambitious ideal of a universal pact of mutual assistance to sign the Locarno treaty which was adapted to local immediate needs. If groups of nations could devise similar means for meeting regional perils which immediately beset them, these might prove a valuable contribution to international confidence and good will.

Disarmament by Europe, said the Foreign Office Spokesman, would be an effective guarantee of peace in Europe. "Can't we then," he asked, "soon give speeches a rest and recall with Shakespeare that joy 'lies in the doing'?"

Dr. Beneš defended the French plan because it comprised a complete comprehensive outline for the organization of peace. He considered a world consultative pact essential to the maintenance of an international confidence and security.

M. Bourquin also praised the French program for its completeness. He especially supported the proposal to place aggressive arms at the disposal of the League of Nations.

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour is expected here Monday to close the general discussion of the French plan and answer objections raised to it.

U. S.-Mexico Curb on Rio Grande Ends 84-Year Border Dispute

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—After 84 years of uncertainty regarding the true location of their international boundary, the United States and Mexico have decided to depend no longer on the meandering of the Rio Grande River but to force it to hold a fixed course.

Seven years of negotiation to this end were concluded yesterday in Mexico City with the signing of a treaty providing for shortening of the present 2855-mile temperamental stretch of river to 88 miles; construction of levees and jetties to hold the Rio Grande to its course; purchase of private channel rights, and construction of reservoirs to control the flow of water.

If this $6,107,000 project is concluded, it will end boundary difficulties which have worried the two governments and their citizens on both sides of the river since the end of the Mexican War in 1848, and the signature of the original Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty which fixed the international frontier as follows:

"The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch directly emptying into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the boundary of New Mexico."

Thus, theoretically the boundary was fixed as the center of the river channel. But statesmen of that day did not reckon with all the vagaries of the Rio Grande, although international law provides that erosive changes in a river's bank do not alter boundaries.

When it became apparent that the Rio Grande had slight regard for theory and less feeling for international law, a new treaty between the United States and Mexico was concluded in 1884, and an International Boundary Commission was formed to replace the original commission which surveyed the boundary in 1852.

The new treaty ruled that so long as the river changed its bed by slow and gradual processes, no account would be taken of the latitude and longitude changes made in the river bed; but so soon as the Rio Grande changed by avulsive means, the latitude-longitude location of the old channel, and not the actual changed course of the flowing river bed, would fix the international boundary.

The commission was created by treaty to examine changes in the river channel "which may affect the boundary line," to determine whether alterations were made by erosion or avulsion. The commission had no power to change the treaty line dividing the two countries.

By 1905 this body had surveyed and described 58 parcels of land which, by action of the river, had been transferred from one side to the other. Private ownership of these "bancos," as they were known, did not change nor did Mexico or the United States lose sovereignty over the areas thus affected.

In that year a new treaty was made eliminating the "bancos" by again establishing territorial limits at the river channel. Private property rights to the ceded territory were not affected, but provision was made for the future by authorizing the International Boundary Commission, subject to approval of the two governments, to effect the transfer from one country to the other of areas alienated by avulsive action of the river.

The treaty of 1905, still in force, was a mutual concession of territory by the United States and Mexico. It provided that "bancos" already formed and those thereafter to be formed should be transferred from one country to the other by the international commission, subject to the approval of the two governments.

The Chamizal tract, in the El Paso (Texas) district, is such a case. Its sovereignty has not yet been decided by agreement between the two governments, although the boundary commission has been at work on the problem for several years.

Since the Gadsden Purchase by which the United States sometime after the 1848 Treaty bought from Mexico part of what now is lower Arizona, the boundary west of the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, has occasioned little trouble.

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Where Giant Meteors Spattered the Earth

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

AIRPLANE BRINGS MILLION-YEAR-OLD CRATERS TO LIGHT

These Holes, Some of Them 8000 Feet Wide, Were Discovered on a Mosaic Map Made by Dr. F. A. Melton in Horry County, S. C.

If Washington Irving were called to explain these gigantic holes, believed to be the result of a meteor shower more than 1,000,000 years ago, he would perhaps weave an interesting story of how the odd little men of the "Kaatskills" who played at ninepins to give the impression of thunder had lost control of their bowling balls which crashed through the heavens and landed along the coastal plain from Georgia to central Virginia. Geologists believe them to be the scars of missiles from a giant comet which crashed the earth head on in this region during the period of the great glacier.

Armament Embargo Again Menaced

(Continued from Page 1)

nonproducing countries to shift for themselves.

And Representative Fish opposes the present bill because he believes it gives too much authority to the Executive. Yet opponents of the arms trade feel that the Fish bill is far too drastic to obtain passage for a long time to come, even if its effect of cutting off all armaments from nonproducers is fair and equitable. The effect of such a measure, generally, it is pointed out, would be to cause establishment of new armaments plants in all small nonproducing countries, for purposes of self-defense, greatly to the multiplication of the arms trade.

If Representative Fish can be persuaded to compromise on this occasion, and accept half-way action until such time as his drastic measure becomes practicable, friends of the resolution see no further insuperable obstacles in the House. Then the project will go back to the Senate, and Senator Bingham's opposition will be faced.

In the State Department the great contribution to a forceful Briand-Kellogg pact which is contained in the arms embargo continues to be realized with increasing vividness as complications in Latin-America multiply. The anomaly of invoking the pact, as Mr. Henry L. Stinson did last week in the Leticia controversy between Peru and Colombia, and at the same time sitting back helplessly while private American firms supplied the prospective combatants with armament, is growing sharper.

Divided Opinion Indicated

The eagerness of the State Department to pass the arms embargo, as a crowning act of the present Administration, is enhanced because the attitude of arms manufacturers on this occasion appears to be divided. The du Pont interests, commonly considered to be in the forefront of opposition, are reported to have told the department that they will not lobby on the present measure, though they consider it will injure their trade, because they believe the President should have such authority. They point out, as their representative did privately at Geneva last year, that their business consists today so largely of paint, cellophane and other peaceful products that their armaments interests are sinking rapidly.

But other interests, more directly concerned in making armaments proper, have not shown the same restraint. Already they have brought pressure through the War Department to nullify the arms embargo proposal, when it went from the White House to Capitol Hill, and it was only quick and energetic work in Senator Borah's committee which put teeth back into the proposal.

Despite the tangled legislative situation, therefore, there appear chances that one important international measure may stand to the credit of the last lame duck Congress. But for Senator Bingham, it would already be consummated. And even despite opposition an odd hour may be discovered in the next month by which America's actions toward belligerent or troubled countries may be made as good as its words under the Pact of Paris.

OIL PROMOTER TO FORFEIT BAIL

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 4 (AP)—C. C. Julian, who has promoted oil ventures in the United States running into millions of dollars, has given notice he intends to forfeit $25,000 bail here and take refuge in Canada to escape trial on mail fraud charges. His decision was stated in a letter received yesterday by Mr. Walter M. Harrison, managing editor of the Oklahoma City Times and The Oklahoman.

The trial of Julian and more than 50 other defendants accused of using the mails to defraud in the sale of about $3,500,000 worth of stock in the Julian Oil & Royalties Company, now in receivership, is set for next Monday in Federal Court. Federal officials said Julian probably would be safe as long as he remains in Canada, his native land, as the extradition treaty between the United States and Canada does not cover mail fraud cases.

FASCISM DECLARED MENACE TO YOUTH

Fascism was described as a menace to the European youth's conception of democracy by Prof. A. Buel Trowbridge of Andover Academy, in a talk at 3 Joy Street yesterday. Professor Trowbridge spoke at a luncheon conference held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Approximately 200 leaders of international relations divisions of women's clubs were present.

Professor Trowbridge urged that American youths be educated to take over the leadership which he said the United States "desperately needs." He described his experiences in Russia and Germany observing the youth movement which in the latter country, he said, has "saved a whole generation of boys from despair."

LABOR FEDERATION BACKS SURTAX BILL

Telegrams urging the passage of the Connery bill, which places a surtax on all imports from countries having debased currency, were sent last night to Massachusetts representatives in Congress by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Passage of this bill, he pointed out, would help more than 100,000 workers in Massachusetts alone.

"Congress has voted billions of dollars for the relief of railroads, insurance companies, bankers and other security holders," Mr. Watt said in part. "We now demand for the working man and woman the help that can be had through the enactment of the Connery bill into a law," he said.

ARIZONA BANS 'EASY DIVORCE'
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—By decisive vote, the Arizona Legislature has refused to enact an "easy-divorce" measure, one that would have called for only six weeks of residence. Similar action was taken by the last Legislature. Strong protest against the measure was voiced by a number of religious bodies.

PHILIPPINE ACT CALLED TOO GOOD FOR REJECTION

Boston Foreign Policy Group Is Addressed by Commissioner

Regardless of defects within it and motives behind it the Philippine Independence Act recently passed by Congress is too long sought and valuable for the islands to reject it, according to Mr. Marcial P. Lichauco, member of the Legislative Commission from the Philippines.

Speaking today before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, he envisaged the independence grant as the converging of idealism and material interest to effect the measure so long contended for by the Filipinos. He cited the difficulty of getting Congress to act in the past, declaring that in the prior 12 years, 39 independence bills were introduced, not one of which, except the Hawes-Cutting bill, got out of committee. The forces of the slump have, he said, thrown into the independence scale those who would exclude Filipino workers and curtail their importations. Such weight might not fall on this side of the scale for many years, he said.

Deferring to the compromise nature of the bill, he nevertheless sees in it many strong features.

"It satisfies the opponents of immediate independence by delaying the grant of freedom 10 or 12 years," he explained. "It gives the farmer and the laborer the relief to which they believe themselves entitled. It protects the American and Filipino investors in the islands by giving them a reasonable time within which to readjust their investments in accordance with the new order. It protects the holders of Philippine bonds in this nation by assuring payment of them before the withdrawal of American sovereignty. It makes definite the date when independence is to be granted, thereby ending the uncertainty that has prevailed in the islands for many years, and this alone is of sufficient weight to counterbalance the defects which may be found elsewhere in the bill."

Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, stressed the "melancholy fact that the friends of independence are the foes of Philippine industry."

Declaring the economic prosperity of the islands to be dependent upon their exports, 97 per cent of which come to the United States, he reminded his audience that the bill permits a tariff on sugar, hemp, tobacco and all other Philippine products that might menace American producers.

"This bill limits the quota of sugar, coconut oil and fiber products, and shipments in excess of such quotas will be subject to full tariff charges," he explained. "On products entering the United States free of duty, export taxes will be charged, commencing after the fifth year at 5 per cent, and increasing to 25 per cent by the tenth year of the transition period.

"The effect of these export taxes is, of course, to limit the volume of trade, although the proceeds of the taxes will be made available to the Government of the Philippines."

Declaring that the importation of Filipino labor has contributed to swell the ranks of the American advocates of independence, he declared figures of such workers would seem to indicate that the labor unions, "as usual," are nervous about a comparatively trifling menace.

Notwithstanding the victory of the protectionists, there exists, he said, a strong feeling in the United States that opportunity should be given the Filipinos to prepare for economic, as well as political, independence, while reports from Manila indicate doubt as to whether the islands have received a "melon or a lemon."

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, denounces the bill as an "insincere joke." The legislature has condemned the proposition and local stocks have broken seriously, he said. On the other hand, he concluded, Mr. Camilo Osias, commissioner in Washington, declares the law a "new charter in human liberty, which the people have gotten heretofore only through bloodshed."

American School Offers New Prize

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4 (AP)—Three scholarships to foster Anglo-American relations have been announced by Dr. Mather A. Abbott, head master of Lawrenceville School, following a meeting of the school's board of trustees.

The scholarships will be awarded to English boys selected by a committee on award, who, in the opinion of the committee, offer the best promise of later being able to put into practical use the understanding they acquire of American boys of their own standing and age and of America itself.

The English committee of award will be headed by Lady Nancy Astor. While the boys will attend classes with Lawrenceville students, they will follow a special course designed by Dr. Abbott, who is an Oxford graduate. They will enjoy no special privileges and will make their home in the fifth form house.

DOUKHOBOR LEADER FACES DEPORTATION

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 4 (AP)—Peter Verigen, leader of about 16,000 Doukhobors, a religious sect which emigrated to western Canada from Russia more than 30 years ago, was held under close guard here today as authorities prepared to deport him to his native land. Three of his lieutenants followed here by plane from Boston today in a final effort to have the deportation order rescinded.

The Canadian Government has received permission from the Soviet Government to send Verigen to Russia and officials scoffed at the idea that he might be executed on his return.

Roosevelt Sails For 10-Day Cruise

(Continued from Page 1)

turned into vast forests of marketable timber.

Envisaged in the experiment is also relief from the unemployment burden through renewed industrial activity in small communities and return of many with agricultural experience to farm life which will have been made far more attractive by cheap electrical power.

The cruise, on which Mr. Roosevelt embarked today, is to be one of rest. He intends to do a great deal of fishing and thinking as little as possible about the tremendous task which awaits him in Washington on March 4.

What work he does will be largely confined to making final decisions on the personnel of his Cabinet, a task which has been practically completed already. Only world event likely to occur during the trip which will bring any response from him would be some important development in the war debt situation. Such as a decision on the part of one of the defaulting nations to make the payment due on Dec. 15 last. If something of this nature should happen he indicated that he would transmit a statement to the State Deparment in Washingon for publication.

Contact with the outside world will be limited to the brief radio news reports received by all ships at sea. Short summaries of activity on board will be sent each day to a receiving station at Miami, Fla., where several of his political leaders are to be stationed. In the group will be Mr James A. Farley, his campaign manager and now chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Roosevelt to Invite Congress to Take Part In March Debt Parley

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Waving a farewell from the quarter-deck, President-Elect Roosevelt put out to the open seas today aboard the Astor yacht Nourmahal for a 10-days fishing cruise.

Before departing he disclosed plans to call in a congressional committee during the forthcoming British debt negotiations to discuss the progress of the conversations.

Fully prepared for the debts talk at the very outset of his Administration a month hence, he made it clear that he regards the actual negotiation an executive function and will go ahead in that way.

Reaching Jacksonville early today, President-Elect Roosevelt drove over a six-mile course through the city. Cheering crowds lined the streets. In the center of the city he stopped and spoke a word of greeting through a microphone.

Governor Sholtz and Mayor Alsop rode in the car.

Once aboard the yacht, he had a final talk wth Democratic leaders, including James A. Farley, national chairman, and a last interview with newspaper emn.

No stop is planned during the cruise but Mr. Roosevelt said one might be made in the Bahamas to pick up a local pilot or fishing guide. No course has been charted for the cruise.

"We go wherever the fish run," said Mr. Roosevelt.

Home Topics Take the Lead Among Women Press Readers

Chicago Survey Shows Articles Most Read by Them Are Not Those of Big Headlines

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 4—Despite contract bridge, kitchenette apartments, and the talkies, woman's chief interest is still in her job as home maker, to judge by 1400 Chicago women whose newspaper reading habits have been studied by the University of Chicago in coöperation with the Chicago Daily News.

This conclusion is drawn by Mr. J. L. Palmer, professor of marketing, who directed the study. Every woman in the survey was interviewed as to what articles she had actually read in the last issue of one or both of two leading Chicago newspapers. When the results were summarized, Professor Palmer found that the most frequently read articles were not those with the biggest headlines, but those which touched on women's home interests. Nearly all those questioned were home women.

"Women read what interests them no matter where it may be placed in the paper," Professor Palmer said. Certain articles on inside pages proved to be more generally read than any on the front page, he found.

While a front page cartoon caught the eye of the greatest number of readers—83 per cent of those who saw the paper—the most frequently read section of the newspapers studied was that devoted to women's home, fashion and social interests in the Daily News, and it is placed rather far back in the paper. Moreover, a small column of "Household Hints" on one of these pages, brief notes contributed by readers, was the most frequently read feature of the section.

Some significant totals were obtained.

The most popular articles in their order of mention were as follows: household hints; a health column; a syndicated article on child training; a column of readers' comment on the news; a foreign news correspondent; a syndicated column of personal advice; a cooking column; a beauty feature; home decoration; and a humorous column written by a woman.

Amateur rather than professional editorials appear to be preferred by women. While 48 per cent of one paper's readers and 49 per cent of the other read the letters to the editor, only 18 per cent of the readers of each read the regular editorials.

Photographs were seen and their captions read by nearly all the women. Thirty-seven out of 39 women questioned regarding a certain issue said they had looked at the pictures on the back page, while the most frequently read article on the front page of the same paper got only 13 readers and six "skimmers."

Women are inclined to devote a good deal of time to newspaper reading, it appears from the survey. More than half of the News readers said they spent one hour or more a day on its pages, and 45 per cent of the Tribune readers made the same estimate of time spent in its perusal. Only about 15 per cent of the readers of both journals spent less than half an hour, thus placing about 85 per cent in the group spending one-half hour or more daily on their favorite Chicago newspaper.

GERMAN BUSINESS BETTER

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Germany shows definite signs of an upturn in business, Dr. Paul Schwartz, German consul in New York, said on arrival from Italy and Germany.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Local and NBC dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 Popular vocal program.
7:15 "Barn Dance" Program.
7:45 Rodney May, tenor.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, "Carnival"; variety.
10:15 NBC, Salon Singers.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League program.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Secretary Hawkins" sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Studio recital.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Boston Emergency Relief Program.
7:30 NBC dance music.
7:45 NBC, "Japan Inside the Great Wall."
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chappie.
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, "The Blue Danube"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Oldsmobile Program; Gus Van; soloists; Olsen Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Soloists; Kemp orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements, news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Song recital.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, popular musical programs.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo match from Commonwealth Armory.
10:30 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:00 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks: Richard Halliburton, author.
6:15 CBS, Popular musical programs.
6:30 CBS, Chinese music recital.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Anti-Communist League talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 Local popular program.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "The Future of the Republican Party," Senator James Watson, Indiana.
10:45-12:00 CBS, Popular programs.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; studio.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony from Radio City, Erno Rapee, conductor.
1:15 Veterans of Foreign Wars program.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor, Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Hawaiian group.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power program: quartet; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NMC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
8:15 Adventuring with Lowell Thomas.
8:45 "The Unknown Great."
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 Studio recital.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 NBC, Popular recital.
11:30 NBC, Jessie Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 "Seeing the Upper Americas."
12:30 NBC, "Southland Sketches."
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Studio musical programs.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, June Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May, Vee Lawnhurst
4:30 NBC, Squibb Sketch.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Big Ben's Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Munhattan Guardsmen.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, Roy Smeck Quartet.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 Noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; poetry recital.
2:30 CBS, Matinee of the Air.
3:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:15 Dance Music; Hawaiian group.
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloists; organ.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
8:45 "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Male quartet.
10:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 Polish program.
1:00 Thirty Minute Men.
1:30 CBS, Church of the Air: "Christian Science Healing," Mr. Hugh Stuart Campbell, Committee on Publication for Illinois; mixed quartet; organ.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Dedication of new New Haven studios of WICC; speaker; music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Nathan Milstein, violin; Olin Downes.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; symphony orchestra.
8:45 Studio music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Monday's Feature

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: Alfred Noyes' "Sherwood."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Calvin Coolidge Memorial Service, from House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
1:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:00 Noon—CBS, Same as WEEI.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

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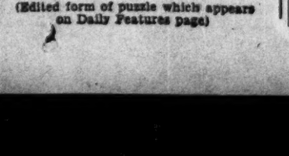

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The Editor's Puzzle

52

The color of the chameleon is said to [illegible] appears to differ according to the color of its surroundings [illegible] although I suppose that sometimes we see yesterday [illegible] lizards. I understand there are [illegible] of [illegible] today than [illegible] fifty years ago.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

THE HOME FORUM

Reminiscence of Ellen Terry

WHILE visiting the Tate Gallery in London, not long ago, I went, as usual, to look at the picture of one of my great friends painted by another of them —Ellen Terry, as Lady Macbeth, by John Sargent. And I recalled certain incidents connected with it.

For some years my sister, Mrs. Comyns Carr, had designed, and seen to the execution of, Ellen Terry's stage dresses; but those for Lady Macbeth had taxed her knowledge, ingenuity and artistic taste to the utmost. How should Lady Macbeth be dressed? Our knowledge of Scotch fashions, during remote ages, is scanty! All sorts of books on archaic design and costume were ransacked, and finally she decided on a dress with statuesque draperies and most original coloring. But she could find no material to hang in the massive folds she required, nor one of the desired color. So she hit upon the clever idea of having one knitted in thick green and blue wools, with scarabs' wings knit into each stitch, as our grandmothers worked beads into their silk purses. Thus the severe, massive folds, combined with the brilliant color scheme, were achieved. The extraordinary success of this plan was evident, and the effect of the dress was enhanced by the long plaits of red hair, hanging down, and clasped at intervals with bosses of turquoise matrix, which also depended from the royal crown. For the turquoises I was responsible. I had bought such pieces of turquoise matrix from the Indians, during a trip to Taos in New Mexico, and we had a sufficient number of these exactly copied in Paris for this costume. The whole effect was arresting. When John Sargent, who was in my sister's box on the first night of *Macbeth*, saw Ellen Terry come on to the stage, he just exclaimed, "I *say!*"—and forthwith determined to paint her so. And there in the Tate Gallery, the beautiful, tragic figure stands, holding above her head the dazzling crown.

But my sister's labors were not at an end. For, when Sir Henry Irving saw Miss Terry's dresses, he felt dissatisfied with his own costumier's attempts and begged her to design his royal mantle. Time was short, and we were all pressed into the service —crouched on the floor of my sister's drawing-room, we fixed runic designs onto Irving's cloak! However, this, too, was a success; and in future my sister was often called upon to help in some detail of his costumes—as for the part of Beckett, and others.

* * *

I was often at the Lyceum in those days. On first nights we were generally bidden to a supper on the stage, and very interesting occasions these were. Once, when Ellen Terry was acting in *Faust*, I had gone up to her dressing-room during the Brocken scene, when she was out of the play for a while; but when the moment came for her to go down and pass at the back of the stage—where she appeared to Faust in a prophetic vision—she suggested I should go, too, in charge of a "super," and get a sight of the scene and the house from the stage. This was great fun! I was hidden behind one of the Brocken rocks and saw blue flames and scarlet demons bursting up from the ground all about me!

But it was not only among such scenes that I saw this dear and lovely friend. On several occasions she came down to spend a quiet Sunday at our country vicarage, where my father and mother loved to have her. She would arrive very late on a Saturday night, after the play, and stay till Monday. Great excitement used to be caused by her appearance at the little country church, where her presence was felt to be a privilege for the village.

I wish I had been able to assist at some of her sittings to John Sargent for the great portrait. He liked to have friends to talk to his sitters, and I was called upon for this purpose when he was painting Henry James, with whom, as with Sargent, I was always glad to indulge in reminiscences of Italy—Sargent's birthplace and mine. We were, in fact, a trio of her adorers. They, too, used to frequent our country vicarage, which was indeed a privileged spot. But Ellen Terry and I also met much further afield, for I saw her several times on her first American tour: once it was in St. Louis, where we chanced to join forces and bring a breath of home to one another. She took me out driving with her, and I greatly enjoyed seeing her recognized and acclaimed on every side. But no amount of public acclamation could ever do her justice, for none save her nearest friends knew to the full the nobility and sweetness of her character, her wonderful generosity, her constant kindness—I never heard her say a harsh word about anyone—and her true spirituality of mind, which ever increased as the years went on. I came across some letters of hers lately, which bore witness to that. Noble thoughts—and all beauty, in nature and in art, were the breath of life to her. I shall always be glad I knew not only the great actress, but her real, beautiful self.

ALMA G. V. HARRISON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

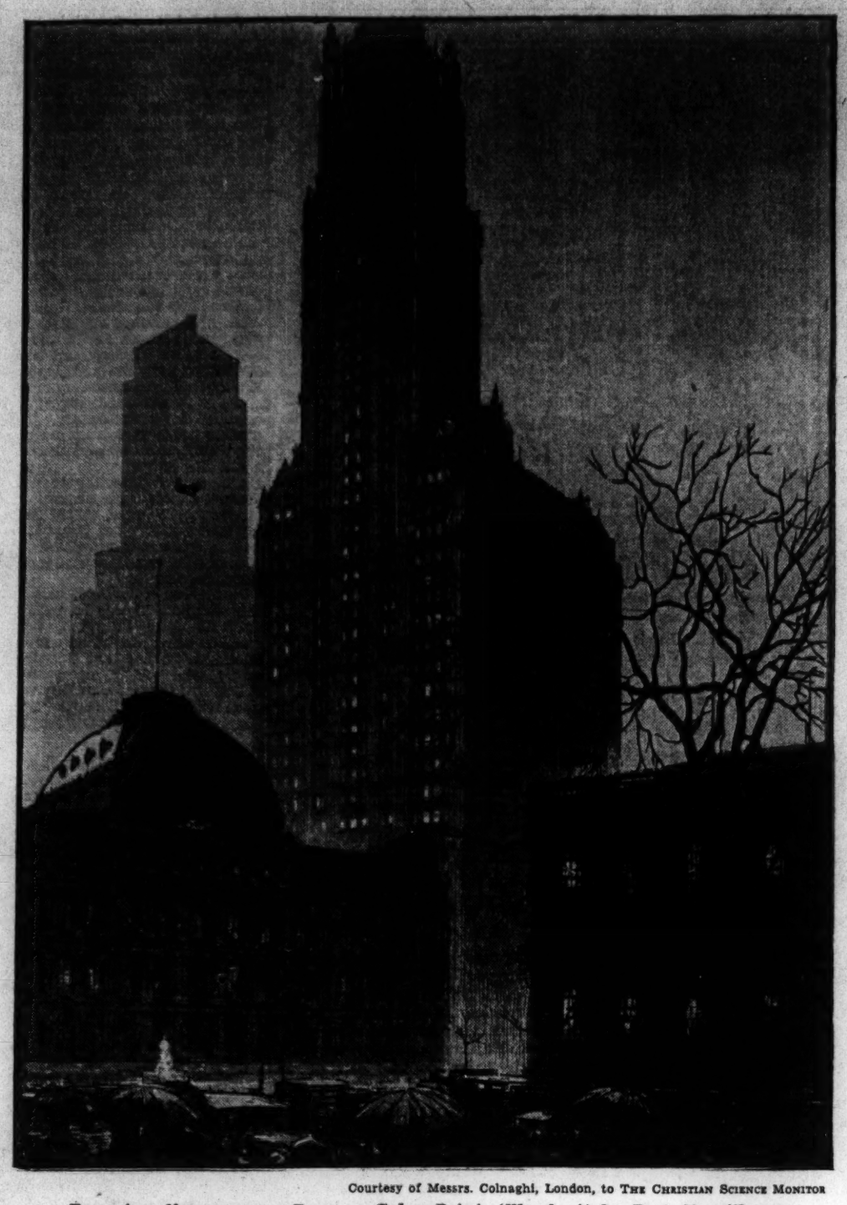
Comparing the Poets

PORSON. Thank you for the mention of bells. Mr. Wordsworth, I remember, speaks in an authoritative and scornful tone of censure on Cowper's "church-going" bell, treating the expression as a gross impropriety and absurdity. True enough the *church-going* bell does not go to church any more than I do; neither does the *passing bell* pass any more than I; nor does the curfew bell cover any more fire than is contained in Mr. Wordsworth's poetry. . . . He would not allow me to be called *well-spoken*, nor you to be called *well-read;* and yet, by this expression, I should mean to signify that you have read much, and I should imply another in signifying that you have been much read. Incomparably better is Cowper's *Winter* than Virgil's, which is indeed a disgrace to the Georgics; or than Thomson's which in places is grand. . . .

Cowper plays in the playground, and not in the church-yard. Nothing of his is out of place or out of season. He possessed a rich vein of ridicule; but he turned it to good account, opening it on prig parsons, and graver and worse impostors. He was among the first who put to flight the mischievous little imps of allegory, so cherished and fondled by the Wartons. They are as bad in poetry as mice in a cheese-room. You poets are still rather too fond of the unsubstantial. Some will have nothing else than what they call pure imagination. Now air-plants ought not to fill the whole conservatory; other plants, I would modestly suggest, are worth cultivating, which send their roots pretty deep into the ground. . . . Look at Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton; were these your imagination men? The least of them, whichever it was, carried a jewel of poetry about him worth all his tribe that came after. Did the two of them who wrote in verse build upon nothing? Did their predecessors? And, pray, whose daughter was the Muse they invoked? Why, memory's. They stood among substantial men, and sang upon recorded actions. The plain of Scamander, the promontory of Sigæum, the palaces of Tros and Dardanus, the citadel in which the Fates sang mournfully under the image of Minerva, seem fitter places for the Muses to alight on, than artificial rockwork or than fairy wings. But your great favorite, I hear, is Spenser, who shines in allegory, and who, like an aerolite, is dull and heavy when he descends to the ground.

SOUTHEY. He remains a great favorite with me still, although he must always lose a little as our youth declines. Spenser's is a spacious but somewhat low chamber, hung with rich tapestry on which the figures are mostly disproportioned, but some of the faces are lively and beautiful; the furniture is part creaking and worm-eaten, and part fragrant with cedar and sandal-wood and aromatic gums and balsams; every table and mantelpiece and cabinet is covered with gorgeous vases, and birds, and dragons, and houses in the air.

PORSON. There is scarcely a poet of the same eminence, whom I have found so delightful to read in, or so tedious to read through. Give me Chaucer in preference. He slaps us on the shoulder, and makes us spring up while the dew is on the grass, and while the long shadows play about it in all quarters. We feel strong with the freshness round us, and we return with a keener appetite, having such a companion in our walk. Among the English poets, both on this side and the other side of Milton, I place him next to Shakespeare; but the word *next* must have nothing to do with the word *near*. I said before, that I do not estimate so highly as many do the mushrooms that sprang up in a ring under the great oak of Arden.—WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, in "Imaginary Conversations: Southey and Porson."



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Towering Newcomers: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by E. A. Verpilleux

A FEW decades ago buildings such as those shown in "Towering Newcomers" would have appeared a fantastic dream. Today they are a commonplace of American architecture. Mr. Verpilleux's print is a faithful portrait of those structures of steel and concrete, which bear witness to the New World's brilliant architectural skill. Their gigantic height completely dwarfs the things of yesterday. And their beautiful tapering lines make an impressive picture to illustrate a unique chapter in the world's progress.

Little need be said of the artist's subtle conception of his subject and of the admirable craftsmanship with which he has handled it. There is something almost unearthly in the suave hues of these towering buildings, the more distant of which seems to recede into space, set off by the darkening tones in the foreground with the bold silhouette of the leafless tree. The houses, automobiles and umbrellas, one almost feels, belong to an age whose course is run and which is fast disappearing, while the spirit of a new era is soaring upward.

Thomas Concerts for New York

The first Thomas Concert was sufficiently successful to encourage its young promoter to more efforts in the same line, and he has given, in the following words, his own account of what one may call his dedication to his life work:

"In 1862 I concluded to devote my energies to the cultivation of the public taste for instrumental music. Our chamber concerts had created a spasmodic interest, our programs were reprinted as models of their kind, even in Europe, and our performances had reached a high standard. As concert violinist, I was at that time popular, and played much. But what this country needed most of all to make it musical, was a good orchestra, and plenty of concerts within reach of the people. The Philharmonic Society, with a body of but sixty players, and only five yearly concerts, was the only organized orchestra which represented symphonic music in this country." . . .

For two years Thomas gave occasional orchestral concerts in New York, as opportunity offered; but he soon discovered that he could not reach the high standard he was aiming for by this kind of desultory work, and he decided that he must have an orchestra of his own. Having reached this decision, he did not stop to ask where a penniless youth, like himself, was to get the money to pay the salaries of a large body of musicians, or to meet the other large expenses of the organization, but he simply engaged his men and announced his concerts, in perfect confidence that he could carry his gigantic scheme to a successful consummation. Today, in the same city, now become musical through half a century of culture, the promoters of a similar plan for a permanent orchestra, found it necessary to raise a guarantee fund of ninety thousand dollars per annum before they could venture to start such an institution. But Thomas had no guarantee fund, either then or at any other time in New York, and consequently he organized his orchestra without it and assumed the whole financial responsibility himself.

The orchestra, thus organized, was called the "Theodore Thomas Orchestra," and gave its first concert in Irving Hall, on December 3, 1864. . . .

This concert was the first of a regular series of Symphony "Soirées," as evening performances were called in those days. They were very successful artistically, but only moderately so financially. This, however, did not discourage our young enthusiast, for he knew that, as yet, only a very small percentage of the American public understood, or enjoyed symphonic music; and already he had resolved that his mission in life should be to teach the people to know and love the highest form of music, and to give it to them in the most perfect manner. In short, he wished to raise his beloved art from the low level of a mere amusement, to its rightful place beside its sister arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It was his belief that as soon as this should be accomplished, and the public should learn the true value and importance of music, as an art, the wealthy men and women of New York would come forward and endow a permanent orchestra, and engage him as its conductor, thus relieving him from the great financial burden of its maintenance and enabling him to devote his whole time and attention to making the orchestra as complete and its performances as perfect as any in the world. A few years of sacrifice and hard work would accomplish this he thought and so he entered, with hope and confidence, upon one of the longest and most arduous careers that was ever dedicated to the cause of art and humanity.—From "Memoirs of Theodore Thomas," by ROSE FAY THOMAS. (New York: Moffat Yard, 1911.)

The Sea Calling

Strange that I who only know
Ways of inland born,
Now should feel the sea's urge
At evening and at morn:

I who see but houses
Drab and soot-begrimed,
Hear the surge of water—
A wordless song, unrhymed.

Somewhere near the sea's edge
On a promontory,
I would feast my hungry eyes—
My starved heart find glory,

Where the sea-fowl spreads her wings,
Where splendor lies appalling
In its mystery and might,
I hear the sea calling.

—MARGARET E. BRUNER, in "The Hill Road." (Dallas, Texas: The Kaleidograph Press.)

Little Folk of the Dawn

Let me, nevertheless, attempt to make an *impressioniste* transcript of this "Erster Schulgang." To reproduce the tender, simple music of its verse would be impossible; a mere prose translation would be indeed a *—traduction*. The poem opens with a wonderful vision of children; delightful as it is unexpected; as romantic in presentment as it is commonplace in fact. All over the world —and under it, too, when their time comes—the children are trooping to school. The great globe swings round out of the dark into the sun; there is always morning somewhere; and for ever in this shifting region of the morning light the good Altegans see the little ones afoot—shining companies and groups, for they all seem to have a soft heavenly light about them!

He sees them in country lanes and rustic villages; on lonely moorlands, where narrow brown foot-tracks thread the expanse of green waste, and occasionally a hawk hovers overhead, or a mountain ash hangs its scarlet berries above the huge fallen stones set up by the Druids in the old days; he sees them on the hillside, in the woods, on the stepping-stones that cross the brook in the glen, along the sea cliffs and on the wet-ribbed sands; trespassing on the railway lines, making short cuts through the corn, sitting in the ferry boats; he sees them in the crowded streets of smoky cities, in small rocky islands, in places far inland where the sea is known only as a strange tradition.

The morning-side of the planet is alive with them. One hears their pattering footsteps everywhere. And as the vast continent sweeps "eastering out of the shadow which reaches behind the moon" (here, again, I would have suspected our poet of an unconscious reminiscence of Jean Paul, were it not that I remember Sir Thomas Browne has some similar whimsical phrase), and as new nations, with *their* cities and villages, their fields, woods, mountains and seashores, rise up into the morning-side, lo! fresh troops, and still fresh troops, and yet again fresh troops of "these small school-going people of the Dawn."—From "The Invisible Playmate," by WILLIAM CANTON. (London: Isbister & Co., Ltd. 1894.)

Gesetz und seine Durchführung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN Psalmen lesen wir: „Das Gesetz des Herrn ist vollkommen". Das geistige Gesetz hat seinen Ursprung im Gemüt, in Gott, und wird durch Gottes unumschränkte Oberhoheit aufrechterhalten. Es wirkt unwandelbar durch Intelligenz und bekundet sich in vollkommen geleiteter Tätigkeit. Dieses Gesetz kann durch keinen Umstand, keine Theorie, keinen Zustand und keine menschliche Ansicht beiseitegesetzt werden. Es kommt in der Eintracht des Menschen und des Weltalls zum Ausdruck, und diese Tatsache wird durch rechtes Denken und Handeln bewiesen, d. h. durch Beherbergen der Gedanken Gottes und durch ein damit übereinstimmendes Leben.

Annehmen, daß der wirkliche Mensch zuweilen krank, oft eigensinnig und ungehorsam sei, in Sünde und Verbrechen verfalle und das Gesetz umgehen, d. h. gesetzlos sein könne, heißt Gott als Schöpfer des Menschen und Seine vollständige Herrschaft über alles aus den Augen verlieren. Es bedeutet sterbliche Unwissenheit über die göttliche Intelligenz und das göttliche Gesetz, Unfähigkeit, die geistige Einheit Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung zu erfassen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart den Menschen die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel, indem sie die Wirklichkeit der im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose berichteten geistigen Schöpfung und die allegorische Art des vom 6. Vers des 2. Kapitels an gegebenen Berichts der der geistigen und wirklichen Schöpfung entgegengesetzten falschen, materiellen Schöpfung enthüllt. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" sagt Mary Baker Eddy über die Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 108): „Es war das göttliche Gesetz des Lebens und der Liebe, welches mir die demonstrierbare Tatsache entfaltete, daß die Materie weder Empfindung noch Leben besitzt".

Der im 1. Buch Mose beschriebene geistige Mensch enstand auf Befehl Gottes, des Geistes: „Lasset uns Menschen machen, ein Bild, das uns gleich sei, die da herrschen". Dieser Beschluß kann durch kein sogenanntes materielles Gesetz, keine Lehre von der Erbsünde aufgehoben oder für ungültig erklärt werden. Er besteht für immer als das unveräußerliche Erbe jedes Kindes Gottes. Ungeachtet des falschen Augenscheins, den die materiellen Sinne zu bieten scheinen, ist der Mensch Gottes, der wirkliche und einzige Mensch, immer gegenwärtig und bekundet sich als die immerdar unversehrte und durch das unwandelbare Gesetz des göttlichen Prinzips, das vollkommene Gesetz der Liebe, erhaltene Widerspiegelung Gottes.

Unser Meister lehrte und lebte die Gebote, Gott über alles und unsern Nächsten wie uns selber zu lieben. Ihre Wichtigkeit betonend sagte er: „In diesen zwei Geboten hanget das ganze Gesetz und die Propheten". Aus dieser Erklärung geht hervor, daß der Menschen Freiheit und Glück im Anerkennen, Verstehen und Anwenden des Gesetzes der Liebe liegt. Das war der zwingende Beweggrund jedes Gedankens und jeder Handlung des Meisters, und die Christliche Wissenschaft beruht auf diesem gebieterischen und unumstößlichen Gesetz.

Mrs. Eddy äußert sich vertrauensvoll über die großen Möglichkeiten menschlichen Vollbringens durch das Verständnis des göttlichen Gesetzes, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 233): „Fortschritt ist das Gesetz Gottes, dessen Gesetz nur das von uns fordert, was wir gewißlich erfüllen können". Es liegt wahrlich große Ermutigung in dem Gedanken, daß die Bedürfnisse jedes Tages, mögen sie dem menschlichen Urteil auch noch so groß scheinen, im Entfalten des in allem recht geleiteten menschlichen Bemühen wirkenden geistigen Gesetzes des unerschöpflich Guten ihre volle Lösung finden.

Das Gebet des Psalmisten: „Öffne mir die Augen, daß ich sehe die Wunder an deinem Gesetz", sollten alle beten. Ein solches Gebet würde dazu beitragen, uns mit dem göttlichen Plan, mit der geistigen Kraft, die einen befähigt, das Walten des von Ungehorsam oder widrigem Einfluß unberührten göttlichen Prinzips zu beweisen, in Einklang zu bringen. Welcher Friede, welche Freude, Eintracht und Freiheit die Menschen durch das Erwachen zum Verständnis der überall gegenwärtigen, den Menschen und die ganze Schöpfung regierenden göttlichen Liebe erwartet! In dem Maße, wie die Unwissenheit falscher Theologie mit ihrem Verlaß auf materielle Heilverfahren der Theologie Christi Jesu und der Christlichen Wissenschaft weicht, wird jeder sein eigener Arzt und sich selber ein Gesetz sein, eine Leistung, die mit dem göttlichen Plan vollständig übereinstimmt.

Gottes Ideen sind ihrem göttlichen Prinzip gehorsam und kennen ihren heiligen Ursprung. Sie kennen die von ihrem Vater nie erschaffene Unwirklichkeit nicht; und sie anerkennen keine andere Macht und keinen andern Einfluß als den vollkommenen Willen Gottes. Unter Seiner allmächtigen, allwissenden und allgegenwärtigen liebevollen Herrschaft sind sie immer einmütig. Es ist jedermanns Aufgabe, Pflicht und Vorrecht, die ewige Wahrheit zu behaupten und zu beweisen, daß Materie, Böses, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod keinen wirklichen Ursprung, keine wirkliche Geschichte haben und sich daher nigends halten oder ausbreiten können. Wir müssen im Denken unerschütterlich daran festhalten, daß Gott und Seine Idee im Himmel allerhaben sind und sich auf Erden über alles erhaben bekunden.

„Wahrheit, Leben und Liebe sind die einzigen rechtmäßigen und ewigen Forderungen an den Menschen; sie sind geistige Gesetzgeber, die durch göttliche Satzungen Gehorsam erzwingen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 184). Diese erhebenden Worte der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft stärken den Glauben und führen aus der Verworrenheit materiellen Denkens heraus. Im Lichte dieses Verständnisses des vollkommenen Gesetzes der Liebe treten wir unser Erbe, die Freiheit, an, wo das Alte vergeht und alles neu wird.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Bouquets

I want to step from mountain to mountain;
And gather a tall pine tree here and there,
And snap off a group of yellow aspens—
To lay them in the hollow of my arm:
But I stand in the dust beside the canyon road
With a bunch of goldenrod and asters in my hand.

ALICE B. CURTIS.

Law and Its Enforcement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist has written, "The law of the Lord is perfect." Spiritual law has its origin in Mind, God, and is maintained by His absolute supremacy. It operates invariably through intelligence, and is manifested in perfectly controlled activity. This law can never be set aside by circumstance, theory, condition, or human opinion. It is expressed through the harmony of man and the universe; and this fact is demonstrated by right thinking and acting; that is, by entertaining God's thoughts and living in conformity thereto.

To assume that the real man is sometimes sick, often willful and disobedient, lapsing into sin and crime, and that he has the power to disregard law, that is, to be lawless, is to lose sight of God as the creator of man, and of His complete jurisdiction over all. It implies mortal ignorance of divine intelligence and law, a failure to grasp the spiritual unity of Deity and His creation.

Christian Science reveals to mankind the spiritual import of the Scriptures, unfolding the reality of spiritual creation, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, and unveiling the allegorical nature of the account, given from the sixth verse of the second chapter, of the false material creation, opposed to the spiritual and real. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy speaks of the discovery of Christian Science in this wise (p. 108): "It was the divine law of Life and Love, unfolding to me the demonstrable fact that matter possesses neither sensation nor life."

Spiritual man, as recorded in Genesis, resulted from the mandate of God, Spirit: "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion." This decree can never be abrogated or annulled by any so-called material law, or doctrine of original sin. It stands forever, maintaining the inalienable heritage of every child of God. It matters not what faulty evidence the material senses seem to present, God's man, the real and only man, is always present and manifest as the reflection of God, forever whole, and maintained by the immutable law of divine Principle, the perfect law of Love.

Our Master taught and exemplified the commandments to love God supremely and one's neighbor as oneself. Emphasizing their importance, he said, "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." It is evident from this statement that mankind's freedom and happiness lie in the acknowledgment, understanding, and practice of the law of Love. This was the impelling motive of every thought and act of the Master, and Christian Science is founded on this imperative and invincible law.

Mrs. Eddy speaks confidently of the great possibilities of human accomplishment through the understanding of divine law in these words (Science and Health, p. 233): "Progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil." Surely there is ample encouragement in the thought that the exigencies of each day, however great they may appear to the human estimate of things, find adequate solution in the unfolding of the spiritual law of inexhaustible good operating in all rightly directed human endeavor.

The Psalmist's prayer, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law," might well be used by everyone. Such prayer would tend to bring one into unity with the divine plan, with the spiritual power which enables one to demonstrate the government of divine Principle, wherein no disobedience or adverse influence can obtain. What peace, joy, harmony, and freedom await humanity through awakening to the understanding of divine Love, as present everywhere, governing man and all creation! As the ignorance of false theology and its dependence on material methods of healing gives place to the theology of Christ Jesus and Christian Science, everyone will be his own physician and a law unto himself, a consummation in entire accord with the divine plan.

God's ideas are obedient to their divine Principle, and know their holy origin. They do not know unrealities, which their Father never made; and they acknowledge no other power or influence than the perfect will of God. Under His loving government, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, they are ever harmonious. It is the province, duty, and privilege of everyone to declare and demonstrate the eternal truth that there is no real origin or history of matter, evil, sin, disease, and death, and therefore no place where they can abide or abound. Thought must be held steadfastly to God and His idea as supreme in heaven and supremely manifested on earth.

These inspiring words of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science strengthen faith and point the way out of the chaos of material thinking (Science and Health, p. 184): "Truth, Life, and Love are the only legitimate and eternal demands on man, and they are spiritual lawgivers, enforcing obedience through divine statutes." In the light of this understanding of the perfect law of Love we enter into our heritage of freedom, wherein old things pass away and all things become new.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Spirit." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Fuchsias

When, over a hundred years ago, an English sailor, returning from a voyage to the west coast of South America, brought back to his flower-loving mother in London a fuchsia plant, he started something. For the old lady proudly grew it to flowering in the window of her cottage, and a nurseryman catching sight of this new plant bought it, soon after which English gardeners were able to get fuchsias. This, of course, was a wild plant, a species, and, though still grown, it has been far surpassed by the hybrids developed from it and other species. The fuchsia eventually became a very popular window and greenhouse plant in England, where only a few varieties are hardy, and at its height literally hundreds of varieties were grown. These were mainly hybrids, single, double, white, red, purple, salmon, varying from slender, minute flowers less than half an inch long to huge double ones three inches in length and proportionately broad.

Many of these were brought to California where they were very popular forty or fifty years ago particularly in and around San Francisco, where climatic conditions were so favorable to their being grown outdoors. When the fashion for fuchsias failed, they were forgotten, but now they are being rescued from old gardens and seem due for a period of popularity. . . .

Granted that nearly all fuchsias have drooping flowers of somewhat similar style, that they are of pretty solid substance, perhaps a bit cold and never sweet-scented, it must be acknowledged that there is very considerable variety of shape, from rather short double flowers with white corollas so ruffled that they suggest ballet-dancers' skirts, through large and singles of intermediate shape to the long, narrow, clustered flowers of the single triphylla type. The color combinations are varied and unusual, often striking in their daring contrasts of purple corollas with red sepals, and extending through plum and mauve, clear and soft pinks, salmon, vermilion and all sorts of lovely reds, often in combination with white. In size they vary from big, blowsy doubles an inch across and twice as long to dainty little singles hardly half an inch in any direction. . . .

Personally I have enjoyed fuchsias as cut flowers most when the individual blossoms were put in a broad, shallow black glass bowl and floated on the surface like waterlilies. Though not evergreens, most varieties losing their foliage about Christmas and getting a new supply in early March, their leaves are clean and of interesting shape and texture, and always an excellent background for the flowers.—SYDNEY B. MITCHELL, in "From a Sunset Garden." (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Washington Portraits

Portraits of Washington, by Gustavus A. Eisen, in three volumes. New York: Robert Hamilton & Associates. Assistant on Vol. I, Clarence J. Dearden; on Vol III, Willord S. Conrow. Edited by Evelyn Curtis Kouchakji. Edition of 300 sets. $125 per set

SEVENTEEN years ago Dr. Eisen began work upon this definitive study of the portraits of Washington, bringing it to conclusion during the first United States President's bicentennial year. Volume I is devoted to the Stuart paintings; Volume II to portraits in oil by Charles Willson Peale and others, also to miniatures, crayons, charcoal and line drawings by James Sharples, C. B J. F de Saint Mémin and others; Volume III to sculptured portraits, including statues, busts, reliefs and masks, in wax, marble and plaster.

Dr. Eisen approached this subject by way of the laboratory method with which he has conducted researches in the fields of ethnology, biology, geography and archæology, as well as in art—more than 100 of his studies have been published. In using this method he sought to minimize the importance of such variables as feeling, taste and the purely personal element in the viewer of the portraits. Apart from his background of scholarship, Dr. Eisen brought to his task the artist's vision, for he has painted some hundreds of miniature portraits.

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Dr. Eisen sought to determine the genuineness, originality and relative chronology of the principal Washington portraits by concentrating upon the details of their art, design and technique, rather than upon "their history, chain of ownerships and family traditions, in the manner of previous publications." Internal evidence in a painting, he maintains, generally suffices for the ends he sought, without written records. A signature is not sufficient evidence without other supporting proofs, as it might have been added by a person other than the artist at a later date. Several instances of this have come under Dr. Eisen's eye. He quotes Gilbert Stuart's answer to a query as to why he did not sign his paintings: "'I sign them all over the surface with my brush.' Nothing truer, nothing more convincing, when we understand the signs."

Proceeding with a statement of his program, Dr. Eisen reminds us that great artists sometimes produce discreditable work, and that the mere opinion or verdict of any critic, without the support of proofs is of limited value as a basis for determining genuineness, originality and priority. Coloration is of little use to the laboratory approach, as it is incapable of being described and reproduced with even approximate fidelity. Nor is the general design of first importance, for when a portrait is translated by a copyist or engraver, it gives but a vague idea of the original.

There remain technique and details of design as the chief tools of the investigator. Examination of technique can furnish valuable proofs as to authorship, genuineness and originality; a minute study of details assists in determining sequence and chronology. Dr. Eisen reached his conclusions largely upon the basis of a study of photographic reproductions. He acknowledges that "a careful study of the original canvases is always indispensable where genuineness and authorship is disputed in important works of great art. Coloration, pigments and the canvas often furnish indisputable proofs of chronology and authorship which mere photographs have failed to reveal." ⁂

Dr. Eisen's method is indicated in this proposition: " . . . the best testimony is that furnished by such details as were repeated unconsciously in copying, or otherwise, by the original artist, who never can free himself from his own technique, artistic conception and color appreciation; and who, when reproducing his own work, renders without onerous effort, and generally with but slight variation, details which another artist could never reproduce with exactness even with the closest attention and with supreme and apparent effort."

Gilbert Stuart's 17 portraits of Washington in the Vaughan series, so called because 16 of them were replicas of the original for which Samuel Vaughan subscribed $200, first come under consideration. Dr. Eisen identifies this original by comparisons with the portrait made by Charles Willson Peale at the same sittings that were granted to Stuart. In both paintings the form of the jabot is much alike in outline. Peale's son, Rembrandt, also worked at these sittings, but because of his lesser facilitiy was unable even to finish the face during the scant time Washington granted to his portrayers. Apparently he left the jabot to be finished later also, as its invented form is unlike the one in the Stuart and Charles Willson Peale portraits.

A third Peale, James, made a sketch of Washington at these sittings, and from this sketch made a miniature, which Dr. Eisen says is now unknown. He has seen a miniature said to be this portrait of Washington, but finds it to be unlike Washington as portrayed by Stuart and Charles Willson Peale, as well as inferior to James Peale's customary productions. Since the jabot in this miniature is "not very unlike" that painted by Charles Willson Peale at the sittings, Dr. Eisen conjectures that it might be the production of another miniaturist, Raphaelle Peale. "Besides," Dr. Eisen remarks calmly, "it shows the left side, whereas James painted from the right side."

This chapter is rounded out with a study of the jabots used in various groups of Stuart's 16 replicas, showing the variations of form they went through. By means of these group variations, Dr. Eisen traces the sequence of the paintings, and parallels these changes with the idealization the picture took on as a means of making it a more pleasing, if less veracious, portrait. That 32 pages of the first volume are devoted to this basic study of Stuart's Vaughan series is some indication of the thoroughness of Dr. Eisen's method. Yet he never becomes a dry chronicler of facts and pigeon-holer of details.

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Dr. Eisen then proceeds to make a detailed analysis of each of the paintings in the Vaughan series of Washington portraits by Stuart, 13 more pages of text, with a photogravure of the Camperdown-Frick version. Identification of the portraits by the names of the original owner or prominent later owner is followed throughout this work. All the other portraits in the Vaughan series are reproduced. The Phillips-Brixley canvas is done in color. The original Vaughan, as an item in the Thomas B. Clarke collection, started Dr. Eisen upon this investigation of the portraits.

In the same fashion Dr. Eisen analyzes and illustrates the bust and full-length portraits of Washington by Stuart in the Lenox and Landsdowne groups, the Brook group of bust portraits, the Miller-Cake series, and the equestrian-seated group. He identifies the several models that Stuart used for the body of Washington in the full-lengths. It appears that the painter not only didn't trouble to get the proportions correct during the short periods Washington would grant him for sittings, but he was even so careless as to employ three varying models, none of whom resembled the President closely in figure. To the Washington portraits by Trumbull and Charles Willson Peale one must refer for anything like an accurate full-length. Dr. Eisen rounds out his study of the Stuart portraits with detailed examinations of various paintings attributed to this artist, but containing evidences of having been only partly or not at all from his hand. Some of these may have been completed after his passing by his daughter Jane, according to internal evidences.

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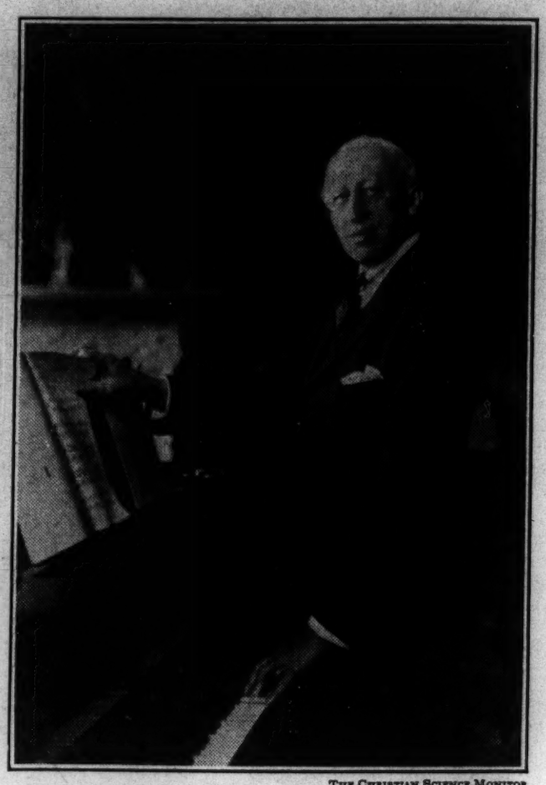
What is said in the foregoing paragraphs may be taken as indicative of the method of all three volumes. Fifty-eight pages are devoted to Houdon's sculptural portraits and his life mask of Washington. Scores of painters and sculptors of the President's time and later, credited with portraits of him, are considered in thoroughgoing fashion, and their works illustrated. The choicer examples are reproduced in color or photogravure, and the half-tone work is exemplary, as are all other details of a publication that is a model in bookmaking. There is an exhaustive bibliography and an index. E. C. S.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ernest Newman, the First Volume of Whose "Life of Richard Wagner" Will Be Published by Knopf Feb. 15.

The Crisis of June, 1939

Public Faces, by Harold Nicolson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

SOMEONE lately pointed out that Mr. Nicolson has not published a novel for 20 years, and, reading his "Public Faces," one can well believe it. Obviously, the man has been intent upon other matters—diplomatic matters of more or less importance according as one's temperamental reactions dictate. Now he has written a novel which assumes the shape of a challenge to us engulfed in the crisis of 1933. If the average reader had any notion how seriously to regard this book—well, he might not be able to endure reading it. And that, quite possibly, is why Mr. Nicolson turned to fiction after so many years. By so doing, he has saved his own face and ours.

Unlike Mr. Frank Simonds, this author does not deal inexorably with our current complications; unlike Mr. H. G. Wells, neither does he describe miraculous peoples and events indeterminate hundreds of years remote. No. He writes of a situation which could plausibly develop in about six years' time. Presumably there will be a President of the United States in 1939, and no one can say he will not be a German named Hans P. Scholle. Who is there to deny that Soviet Russia may have become by that time "an agrarian republic"? Further, nobody would be particularly surprised if the great powers were then to enter into a little rivalry over the possession of an island off the Persian Gulf (or some other island), where alone may be obtained a certain aluminium alloy. And as for "atomic bombs," our own alarmists have been predicting similar abominations. ⁂

So it is rather more than entertaining to read of this international crisis of 1939. England at first thinks little about the development of those "atomic bombs"; she does nothing whatever to call attention to that aluminium alloy found on the island of Abu Saad, which gives them their destructive qualities. But the Shah got to know about it; Germany heard and became suspicious of England's motives; France heard, Russia heard, America heard. Official Notes began to be exchanged. Indeed, unfortunate M. Boursicalt was kept flying continuously back and forth between the Foreign Office in Paris and the French Embassy in London. In the meantime, the Secretary of State for Air had ordered several trial trips of his "rocket planes." Before a startled Cabinet in Downing Street had done more than rub its eyes, he had sunk an American warship and caused a tidal wave which inundated a part of the coast of Carolina. Faster and faster flew the Notes; telephone wires hummed between Washington and Paris, between Berlin and Moscow, between London and all the rest. At precisely the crucial moment, Walter Bullinger, Secretary of State, chose to fly unconcernedly away for a restful day in the country. Behind him he left a perfect uproar of excited conjecture. No diplomat would credit the simple truth — that Mr. Bullinger had forgotten to look at the newspapers that morning. Which only went to prove, as the French Minister put it, "that Great Britain was a phenomenon which could properly be comprehended only by extreme eccentrics."

In the end a daring device saved the situation. It had something to do with Jane Campbell, Cabinet member, something to do with John Shorland, an assistant private secretary, who was in love with her; it had less than it should have had to do with Walter Bullinger himself, whose business it was to formulate policies. ⁂

A fascinating, disillusioning, provocative, frightening book — almost painfully clever. For Mr. Nicolson is familiar with the idiosyncrasies of diplomats and knows the fumbling that goes on behind the discreet doors of Foreign Offices. How is the ordinary reviewer to catch up all the shrewd implications and witty, veiled allusions? How should he know what real figures masquerade behind the characters in this book? And, if he could, it would scarcely be safe to record his suspicions.

M. W.

Mr. Wells Argues

After Democracy, by H. G. Wells. London: Watts & Co. 7s. 6d. net.

IT HAS lately become fashionable to lay the blame for many of our present difficulties upon an exaggerated nationalism. "After Democracy" is just a title. It is not even the subject of the book, for here Mr. Wells is not criticizing democracy—he is criticizing sovereignty. We have seen that within a century the progress and prosperity of every nation and every people have become dependent upon a world-wide order; yet today the bounds of effective government have remained limited and compressed within a hundred fragments of national inclosures. It is useful that the tendencies of this exaggerated nationalism in politics are becoming well understood. But what is the implication of the dissatisfaction and the distress which nationalism has caused?

Mr. Wells is in no doubt, and in his latest collection of vivid essays this realistic Utopian has sought to cast his vision at least a few weeks ahead of rapidly moving events.

"Economic interdependence," Mr. Wells sums up, "has been accompanied by no adequate increase of political interdependence. We are living socially and politically in a patchwork of traditions and anachronisms. We are only now waking up to a realization of the monstrous danger of this discord. It is only slowly that it is dawning upon us today that a change of scale and economic range demands a corresponding change in political forms."

What change in political forms? Does not the League of Nations represent an intelligent and sincere attempt to substitute international order for national disorder? Mr. Wells would accept this sincerity. He is not satisfied and he dismisses the League not without telling criticism. He suggests that it is impossible to attain world-wide government control of those problems which demand world-wide control until the separate nations are willing without reserve to give up some measure of their sovereignty.

Was it not, Mr. Wells asks, in America in the early days of the Republic, that the lesson had to be learned that it was not the people of Connecticut or the people of New York or New Jersey that had to be thought about, but the people of the United States. And today Mr. Wells avers it is not the Germans or the French or the British we have to think about, but mankind.

Admittedly, the lesson of the world depression greatly strengthens Mr. Wells' argument. The worst of the crisis undoubtedly sprang from the inability and unwillingness of national governments to pursue a common course in the interests of the common good. And the independent measures adopted by the separate countries in the main simply aggravated difficulties. As evidenced by the Reparations Conference at Lausanne, by the approaching debt negotiations and by the forthcoming economic conference in London, in time of great crisis the nations will in a slow and painful process seek to come together for their mutual benefit. But the moment a single sovereign power, whether in the Far East or the Near East, believes it can serve its own ends by flouting the world, mankind is without organized authority to prevent it.

"Either these jostling and mutually incompatible independent sovereign states, which the great change of scale in the economic processes of life is continually forcing towards world dimensions, must," Mr. Wells observes, "fight among themselves until only one survives, or else mankind generally must be made to understand the nature of the present process, to substitute for the time-honored but now out-of-date traditions of independent national sovereignty a new idea of world organization, and to determine political effort in that direction."

Mr. Wells is not an ameliorist. Many would call him an impossibilist. Mr. Wells argues that it is the only kind of practical politics there is to face clearly and candidly these alternatives.

I have not done Mr. Wells justice. Only Mr. Wells can do himself justice. Whether we agree with him or not, he deserves to be read.

The Saga of Nansen

The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen, by Jon Sörensen, translated from the Norwegian by J. B. C. Watkins. New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation-W. W. Norton & Co., Inc. $4.50.

BESIDES the theoretical schooling of his early years, Nansen took with him into the North a resolution that never failed him. From early voyaging in a sealer came the impulse that led to the trans-Greenland ski expedition, and an ultimate capitulation to the lure of the Pole. The story of Farthest North sounds the keynote of the fiber of the man. The objective of his expedition in the Fram was to sail beyond the Siberian Islands, push on through the pack ice as far as possible and then settle down for a two or three year drift across the North Pole.

The current failed the Fram. The drift was a tantalizing two-year period of aimless waiting. There was no slow but sure and steady pathway to the Pole. Wasn't it time to be done with the venture and go home? Just as the magnetic pole pulled at the north point of the Fram's compass, so the lure of the true north held Nansen's vision. With one companion and a dog team, Nansen departed from the Fram and headed north.

The explorer and his companion, Hjalmar Johansen, stood on the jagged expanse of the Polar Sea ice at 86 degrees, 14 minutes north, when Nansen's sense of sound leadership at last told him that the expedition had gone far enough against the waning season of daylight, the slowly ebbing strength of the dogs, and a diminishing food supply. Less than four degrees from the Pole, higher than any man had stood before. Nansen ended the forced march and retreated toward Franz Josef Land. Living off their dogs, the pair made all haste against the coming of the Arctic night. The Arctic winter overtook them and they dug in. In the spring Nansen and Johansen continued the retreat, eventually reaching Norway before the return of the remainder of the expedition in the Fram.

The story of Farthest North is a superlative in exploratory achievement. Yet it typified the career of Fridtjof Nansen in whatever direction he set his course. When he retired from Arctic exploration and turned over the Fram to Roald Amundsen, the record of his part in human conquest, as chronicled by Mr. Sorensen's inspiring saga, was still to be measured in the superlative.

As Norway's first Minister to the Court of St. James's, Nansen rendered conspicuous service. His war work in maintaining a flow of foodstuffs into Norway, as leader of an official delegation to the United States, was an example of his dogged persistence. When all the delegates but himself threw up their hands and went home in despair, the man who had stood farthest north stuck to his job and fulfilled his mission.

Mr. Sorensen's saga has a heart-stirring climax in the account of the Norwegian's efforts in bringing relief to Russia's people in the post-war period of reconstruction.

A Traveler and His Horses

Southern Cross to Pole Star, by A. F. Tschiffely. London: Heinemann. 15s.

IN WRITING an account of an adventure there are many ways of getting effects, and the best is to be entirely unaffected. This is the method of Mr. Tschiffely, the Swiss horseman, who rode from Buenos Aires to New York—probably the greatest feat ever done by horse and rider in the history of the world—and who now tells the astonishing story in this book. The moment one picks it up one sees it is going to be different from the average book of adjectives and melodrama commonly written about South America. Different in a quiet, sly way, distinctly odd in its humor. There is, to begin a list of its idiosyncrasies, a preface, a foreword and an introduction, and the last contains the strangest apology I have read for some time. Expressing the hope that his harshness to some people will hurt no one's feelings, he says, by way of mitigation, that actually he has been mild; the entire story would be incredibly worse! And he is not being ironical.

⁂

His magnificent journey has already been briefly told by Mr. Cunninghame Graham in "Writ in Sand," but Tschiffely, with his unaffected diligence, easily surpasses the gestures of that modern conquistador. There are no gestures about Tschiffely. Blameless, anxious, rapt in his own curious and amused thoughts, he set out with Mancha and Gato on the 10,000-mile journey and passed from the Argentine plains over the Andes into Peru, through the Peruvian desert into the hothouse of Colombia and Central America, and through Mexico to New York. The journey took him 2½ years and as it progresses one perceives that in Mancha and Gato, his Criollo-bred horses, we have something which surpasses ordinary horse flesh. The diversions and hardships and humorous incidents of the journey so engage us that we are not at first aware how thoroughly these fine sagacious creatures have captured our imagination; but when Tschiffely gets to the Rio Santo in Peru, sees it in full flood and not daring to risk the unknown river himself, hands Mancha and Gato over to an expert river swimmer with the instructions to abandon the horses if they are completely carried away, we almost leap out of our chairs to shout a protest. It is more than we can bear. Mancha and Gato have become gods and heroes. The disaster of Leander swimming the Hellespont would be nothing to this. One looks upon the unhappy Tschiffely standing anxiously on the bank, with pity and horror. But all is well. Mancha and Gato, more magnificent and less concerned by every trial, cross superbly though carried half a mile down the river, and from this henceforth we glory in their every neigh.

⁂

Our passion for the horses would probably wane if they had the book to themselves entirely, but they do not. Tschiffely is a pleasant, lively natural observer of men and countries and he has a sense of proportion. The fantastic subcontinent with its scenery ranging from the monotonous Argentine plain to the wind-blasted passes of the Andes, from the tropical hothouse to the desert, is allowed to appear of itself without stage directions. The secret is that Tschiffely is observant without being overwhelmed. He had something besides himself to think of, and much of the credit for the easy sanity of this narrative though it passes from prison to fiesta, from the miserable wayfarers to obsequious officials found snoring on the floor, must go to the horses. Another likable thing about Tschiffely is his caution. When it comes to crossing awful Indian bridges or undertaking appalling mountain descents, he has a fine courage; but at the first hint of "trouble" he shows a decent discretion. He does not, like so many South American travelers, pretend that he is swaggering through the continent looking for a fight. And in consequence the scraps that occur are presented with appropriate reticence. Reticence is the note throughout. We are entirely disarmed by a writer who declares simply that certain church doors were "regular gems." One is all the more inclined to listen whether he describes the cynical exploitation of labor on the sugar plantations, or explains how donkeys have learned the trick of rolling on their backs to protect themselves from pumas. Mr. Tschiffely is in fact a traveler in a thousand. As for Mancha and Gato now rightfully enjoying the pasturage of some rich Argentine estancia, one thinks of them with deference and awe. The nobility brought from the Andalusian valleys by their ancestors has attained in them its supreme expression.

V. S. P.

Conqueror of a Continent

Bula Matari, by Jacob Wassermann. New York: Liveright. $3.

WHY should anyone write about Stanley? Wassermann begins by anticipating the questions of the skeptical and critical. The lives of such men as Henry Stanley, he explains, are "one long concatenation of deeds."

Mr. Wassermann presents a sensibly critical study of the man who turned the light on a dark continent. It was Stanley's "exceptional talents; his colossal energy; his superhuman tenacity; his rare faculty for command" . . . that inspired him, the author explains.

As a runaway youth from Wales, Stanley's conception of the fundamental causes of the Civil War was too vague to penetrate his understanding, hence it is no reflection on his character that before the war ended he saw service on both sides.

Taken prisoner toward the close of the battle, it was through no moral reawakening that Stanley found his way into the ranks of the Northern forces. As ship's writer of the Federal frigate Minnesota, he figured in the second assault on Fort Fisher. His letters to the New York Herald describing that action marked Stanley's journalistic début.

Mr. Wassermann's portrait of Stanley takes on a more colorful hue as it reflects the glowing romance of news gathering on a scale such as only the combination of Bennett's millions and Stanley's ability could maintain. Elbert Hubbard's conception of the unflinching determination in the makeup of Rowan has a striking parallel in Wassermann's story of Stanley, except that the former deals with one incident, the latter, with a lifetime.

More than 60 years have elapsed since Stanley drifted out of the Congo to tell his story, yet its lasting significance takes on a fuller meaning through the interpretation of Jacob Wassermann. It is a work which ranks high among books of exploration and adventure.

Again, Wagner

The Unconquerable Tristan: the Story of Richard Wagner, by B. M. Steigman. New York: Macmillan. $3.

ANOTHER book on Wagner? Yes; the fourth this season, is it not? And there were how many before? Ah, well; the subject is inexhaustible. We never tire of reading about Wagner, even if we are reading nothing new; provided the author is readable. This Mr. Steigman is. He has built his story round the three women who most influenced Wagner — Minna, Mathilde Wesendonck and Cosima. Perhaps he was not aware that Herr Julius Kapp had undertaken the same service in "The Women in Wagner's Life"; no matter, the theme does not grow tiresome.

Mr. Seigman has drawn his material largely from letters, mostly Wagner's own, and from "Mein Leben." Therefore his book contains nothing that was not already known to the student of Wagner's life. But the style in which it is told is agreeable, and touched with a pleasing irony which after all is indispensable in dealing with such a character. Is it not magnificent when a man who has lived most of his life on borrowed money exclaims: "Is it so unreasonable of me to claim as my due the little luxury I indulge in—I who create everlasting beauty for the whole world?" Of course he was right, even if it was difficult for Minna and Otto and so many others to endure him. Unquestionably he knew the worth of his works, and had a good notion of their relative values, too: "It will be the finest product of my genius," he wrote of "Meistersinger." And many now agree that it is just that.

There is one rather serious fault to be found with Mr. Steigman's biography: its lack of proportion. In a book of 364 pages, 308 are required to carry the story up to the rescue by Ludwig II. It is true that the major part of the composer's creative work was done before he was called to Munich; but surely 56 pages is small space proportionately to devote to the period of Cosima, the era of Bayreuth. Nevertheless, Mr. Steigman has written a readable and a dependable introduction to the life of Wagner, which will be useful especially to those who are unfamiliar with the subject. L. A. S.

Maine Ships and Sailors

Sailing Days on the Penobscot, by George S Wasson and Lincoln Colcord. Salem: Marine Research Society. $5.

MAINE history is largely the history of its ships and of the men who built and sailed them. Ever since the people of George Popham's Kennebec-side colony hewed the pinnace Virginia out of the native pines more than three centuries ago, the name of the State has been synonymous with the building and sailing of good ships.

No single volume can encompass the essential details concerning the development of Maine's mighty marine. Like the fleet that was wrought from the rhythmic blows of the broadax, the record of this historic achievement may be years in the making. Up to now, the story of Maine shipping has lain submerged in scattered and disconnected town histories.

For this reason, the book just published by the Marine Research Society is especially significant. "Sailing Days on the Penobscot" marks the society's first venture into this rich field. Previous publications from the Salem press have woven a detailed and accurate story around the clipper ship era, and the last great stand of sail in its losing struggle against steam just before the turn of the century. Maine ships deserve an important place in accounts of those days.

Mr. Wasson draws a colorful picture of shipping in that picturesque locality. The activities of the lumber coaster. The lobster sloop, the long vanished pinky and other craft peculiar to the region and the times are carefully described. Accounts of the ice, lumber and lime trades, shipbuilding and fishing emphasize the scope of the once great industry. A background of shipbuilders, masters, mates and sailors lends added interest to Mr. Wasson's work.

The book contains also an exhaustive record of vessels built in the region, based largely on authentic custom house data. This section was compiled by Mr. Colcord of Searsport.

Harper is publishing in America Mr J B Priestley's "Self-Selected Essays," the English edition of which (Heinemann) was reviewed in these columns June 11, 1932.

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EDUCATIONAL

Orlando P.-T.A. Praises Correspondence Course

Finds Inspiration for Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Orlando, Fla.

AT NO time in the history of local parent-teacher association work has the spirit of coordination been so marked, with each association eager to help others and share their common responsibilities. This is a direct result of a correspondence course in program making and parent education obtained from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. A group of active local chairmen, together with representatives from outlying towns, registered for this course, and, led by Mrs. Frank A. Petrie, county council program chairman, united in research work and intensive study of textbooks and references over a period of five weeks.

With the first association meetings throughout the city and presentation of yearbooks, it was found that an even more ambitious and effective program of activities had been inaugurated this fall than ever before. Programs were developed following careful survey of home, school and community conditions, as related to welfare of children, and at the end of the school year an accurate check-up will be made in each association to determine the efficacy of the program.

Of special interest to those contemplating taking such a study course will be the plan originated by this group in preparing answers to the detailed set of questions accompanying each lesson in the course. Since official permission had been given by which one set of answers would be accepted from the group as a whole, one member of the class was chosen to act as secretary. Her activity lay in taking verbatim each individual report given orally on the lesson questions, afterward combining the best of these findings into a brief, composite set of answers from the group as a whole, which went to the national congress at the end of the course, together with each member's individual paper on the final test.

To the national congress, and to Mrs. Petrie, Orlando schools are indebted. Mrs. Petrie, because of her outstanding work during the summer, as leader in the correspondence course, and in county council program planning, has been made state director of P.-T. A. in high schools, under the extension department.

Grand Avenue Parent-Teacher board of directors, in Orlando, sitting in executive session, passed the following resolution, and copies were sent for printing in both state and national official organs:

Whereas, The Grand Avenue Parent-Teacher Association recognizes a spirit of coördination and service for others existing between the various Orlando associations far greater than that of any previous year; and

Whereas, This association considers invaluable such attitude in the work to be accomplished; and

Whereas, The national training course in program planning and parent education, arranged by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, is primarily responsible for the increased coöperation between the different associations, and this spirit has been augmented as a result of the leadership of Mrs. Frank A. Petrie in the local study group which completed this course, making possible the compiling of Orlando's best year books;

Be It Resolved, That the Grand Avenue Parent-Teacher Association does express appreciation for this great and unselfish service; and

Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the pages of the association's minute book, and copies be sent to Mrs. Petrie and to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

INEZ LUCILE OLSON.

The Parent

A Yorkshire Greeting

Huddersfield, Yorks., Eng.

Dear Editor:

I am again writing to the Parent Column to express my gratitude for the help the Monitor is to us in our home.

All the letters have helped me to be more patient with our two boys, ages eleven and eight. They love to read the stories, etc., and I have seen the older boy reading the Home Forum page and I am so glad that we can allow them to read any and every page. We are a distance from church but our boys have been attending the Sunday school for some time and enjoy it very much. I am also pleased to have gained a few friends through your kindness in printing my previous letters. Although some have not written to me just recently, others are regular correspondents and I enjoy their helpful letters and they say how glad they are to receive mine.

With all loving and good wishes for our excellent paper and to all Mail Baggers, and Parent Columnists. (Mrs.) F. R.

Smiles for Lubricant

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I am not a parent, but I have enjoyed the Parent column very much. I have had the privilege of working with children and should like to share some of the experiences I have had.

Children have a fine sense of humor; and this can be made the magic that will smooth out many of the trying situations that seem to arise in the training and care of children. I have often seen a smile work wonders. It may be disappointment or any of the many problems that have to be overcome. It is our duty to keep the children wholesomely happy. Sometimes when I see that things are too serious I sing a song about something that I want the child to do. Children love this. I make up the words and melody as I go. Almost always in a very short time it is a duet. Soon the problem is forgotten and harmony prevails. This also has an educational value.

I remember one little boy in kindergarten who would not take part in any of the games or dances. He would just stand and watch the other children. I did not insist that he take part but left him to find himself in his own way. One day I was richly rewarded. I was prompted to dance a humorous dance with the children. This little man came to me with outstretched hand and we danced our dance of victory. He began to enjoy all of the activities from that time on.

I know a little lady of seven months that has the finest sense of humor. She is always smiling. All the members of the household have smiled at her ever since she came to live with them. She is a very happy baby, and a happy child is almost always a good child. (Miss) F. S.

Miss F. S., may we have your street address, please.—Editor.

Saving Labels

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

In appreciation of the many helpful ideas given in this column I should like to pass along something which has been carried out in our home for several years.

No colored label is ever thrown away but is put into a drawer and later the picture is cut out for use in scrapbooks, illustrating letters to or for the children, decorating stationery, etc.

Mothers will be surprised at the wealth of material available from canned fruits and vegetables, packages of seam binding, fish, and many other articles. One brand of clam juice has a cunning figure of a child surrounded by shells. These are especially useful in illustrating alphabet scrapbooks. Box coverings in kindergarten designs can be soaked off in cold water and the figures made use of.

(Miss) H. B. F.

Looking for the Good

Smiths Falls, Ontario, Can.

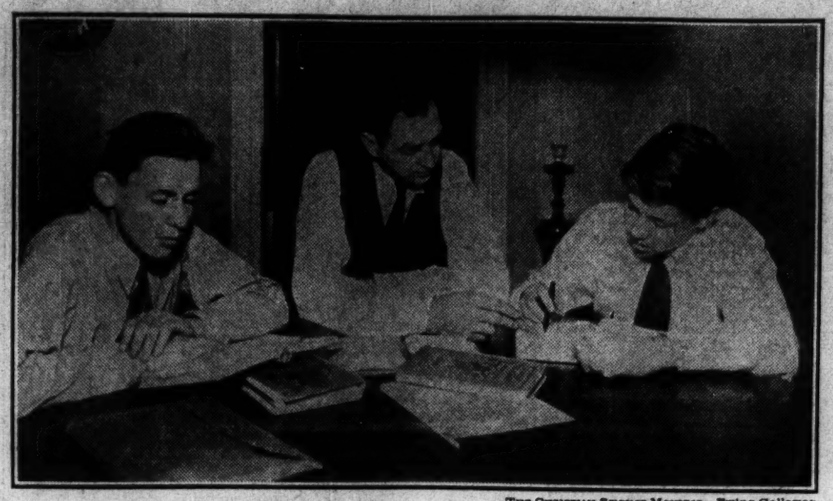
Dear Friends:

What a mine of information and help the Parent column is! May I add a little drop into the bucket that holds this mail?

Recently we moved from Toronto to this small town. Education promptly became a problem. Our little girl had been going to a modern private school run on progressive education lines; now she must dig in with about 40 others and learn the three "R's" and little else. But we have refused to look upon it as a retrogressive step. Fortunately she can learn all the æsthetic things at home, as her parents have been bountifully equipped and are still studying. This pleases her very much, as she loves to learn from Mummy or Daddy and it is a glorious opportunity for us to follow her development.

But school was a problem. Yet we have been here only a few months and it is really satisfactorily solved. From the moment she went to the school we started to look for the teacher. Gradually other subjects were offered by our daughter as being quite nice. We made a great deal of these—and today she goes out with a smile and comes home with a laugh. Pale cheeks and a tired mind have all vanished and the battle is won.

I hope this little note will help somebody. (Mrs.) M. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Ewing Galloway

HAPPY THE BOYS WHO FIND DAD A WILLING TUTOR

He Often Finds That He Has to Guard Against Getting Too Interested.

Help with the child's home lessons usually calls for intelligent restraint on the part of the parent instead of co-labor at the lessons. The parent who seldom if ever solves a problem for the child, but who simply leads the child to see what his real difficulty is and to find his own way out, is giving the child the best possible kind of help. Usually the easier way is to tell the boy or girl what to do and what not to do, but this today is not considered true teaching, for it is too mechanical and deprives the youngster of his need to think. Dad's job here, as in other matters regarding the boys, is gradually to put them "on their own."

Facts About High Schools

MORE than one-fourth of all the 23,930 public high schools in America are located in five states: Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Illinois, according to the United States Federal Office of Education. Texas high schools reporting totaled 1400; Ohio, 1322; Pennsylvania, 1185; Missouri, 1063, and Illinois, 1065.

Fourteen other states recorded from 500 to 1000 public high schools as follows:

Iowa	991	Mississippi	735
New York	955	Kentucky	711
Oklahoma	911	Tennessee	669
North Carolina	901	Nebraska	652
Indiana	869	Georgia	585
Michigan	784	Minnesota	576
Kansas	746	North Dakota	519

Larger than any other public high school in the United States reporting to the federal office was De Witt Clinton High School (for boys) in New York City, with an enrollment of 10,059 in 1930. New Utrecht High School and James Madison High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., with enrollments of 9944 and 8711, respectively, were the next largest high schools reporting.

Many public high schools have large enrollments, but approximately 75 per cent of them enroll only 200 pupils or fewer. The majority of these register fewer than 100 pupils. America's total enrollment in 1929-30 in all types of public schools, records show, was 5,465,532. School enrollment of children 15 to 18 was approximately 50 per cent of the total number of children of that age range recorded by the 1930 census. Two-thirds of this group attended regular high schools, while the other third went to reorganized high schools (the junior high school, junior-senior high school or the strictly senior high school).

Public high schools graduated 591,719 young men and young women in the year 1929-30. Forty-six per cent of the graduates of city high schools were boys and 43.5 per cent of the graduates from rural schools were boys. Nearly half of the graduates continued their education the year after they left high school.

The percentage of boys attending college has shown a decrease, and that of girls an increase from 1921 to 1929; the number of public high school teachers has increased 115,652 in a decade; 1,382 high school pupils of every 10,000 had an opportunity in 1930 to attend a public high school for more than 190 days; and 6013 high school libraries were reported in 1930.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Pennsylvania Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE 128th annual exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is particularly interesting as a study in changing viewpoints. Stronger in its painting section than in its sculpture, this national salon reveals a new seriousness deep within the fabric of American art, a lessening of alien influences, and the rise of strong art personalities in the middle West.

This year there are fewer canvases devoted to social criticism, to travesties upon cities and their inhabitants. The bleak unsightly industrial plants, street scenes, human flotsam and jetsam have given place to a back-to-the-soil movement, as if the artist were tiring of external and topical subject matter, and had suddenly turned back to more elemental forces. At all events, the artist is pointing back to the land in such admirable canvases as Mrs. Georgina Klitgaard's "Winter Wheat," winner of the Jennie Sesnan gold medal; in the savage excitement of Mr. John Steuart Curry's composition of hogs rushing each other for the possession of a rattlesnake, and in Mr. Jes Schlaikjer's "The Little Ones," a particularly poignant farmscape of mother and children by the pump, tending little pigs, while, over the field toward the barn and house wander tiny yellow chicks with their white mothers. The earth pigments, and the distant lavender and blue mountain parallels bring to the composition a sense of little growing things ranged against the impersonal forces of nature. It is in such conceptions that art is being reclaimed from artificial emotional stimuli back to fundamentals.

* * *

It has returned, however, a more simple, more direct art, capable of greater depths of feeling. Admirable though they be, and doubtless more mature and knowing in their technique, the landscapes by such arrived men as Schofield, Redfield, Garber and Lathrop appeal to the eye and the memory rather than directly to the emotions. They are pictures of places, rather than compositions that deal with life. Thus it is that the present annual brings with it a hint of the twilight of the gods and the rise of new men in a new generation.

In addition to the canvases by Mrs. Klitgaard, Mr. Schlaikjer and Mr. Curry, one finds strong individuality in the work of Messrs. Ivan Le Lorraine Albright and Stefan Hirsch.

Figure compositions are sometimes illustrative, as in Mr. James Chapin's "Boy Practising," a study of striking realism; or realistically decorative, as in the strong blue and white contrasts brought to bear upon an Indian woman in Mr. Emil Bisttram's "Juanita of Taos."

The prize winners of the exhibition, however, are mostly from among the well seasoned. The most individual is Mr. S. Walter Norris, claimant of the Temple Gold Medal, whose "Pool at Ilk," using a compact version of pointillism produces an imaginative landscape with figure, tree and house suggestions blocked in with red and yellow pigments that break occasionally into blue and green accents.

Mr. William Glackens, deeply versed in paint traditions of a France that produced Renoir and the Impressionists, has won the Carol H. Beck gold medal for his admirably handled "Girl in Black and White"; while Mr. Wayman Adams was awarded the Walter Lippincott Prize for "Jerome Myers," one of the best portraits in the exhibition, a character study of a fellow painter in dark studio environment. Compositional accent is centered in the head with its bushy white hair, in the hands and in the sharp contrast of soft black bow tie against white shirt and collar. The surroundings are subtly indicated rather than expressed in pain.

* * *

The Mary Smith prize for the best painting by a woman artist of Philadelphia or vicinity went to Mrs. Catharine Morris Wright for her study of a young woman and child in a sunny kitchen. Mrs. Wright paints well, with full pattern sense.

There are a surprising number of full-length society portraits, the black-and-white contrast sort of thing that was favored before the advent of the moderns, and that would seem to indicate a retrogression in taste.

Good character studies of less ambitious scope abound with "Cabby" by Mr. George Luks to the fore; landscapes are numerous, with several large and handsome interpretations of nature, such as "Trenwith-Cornish Farm," a panoramic village, road, sea and distant land composition by Mr. W. Elmer Schofield, and "Baseball Park," a color mosaic of myriad human accents and a huge amphitheater by Mr. Ernest Lawson.

The marine tradition, once strong in American art, is apparently vanishing, although in the present show it has two robust proponents, Messrs. Frederick Waugh and Stanley Woodward.

Bizarre treatment of subject matter is almost wholly lacking, there being but one "primitive," Mr. John Kane, and but one abstractionist, Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge. Mr. Arthur B. Carles improvises with brilliant color technique upon fruit and flower theme, with the lavish free-color stroke of twentieth century baroque. Mr. Saul Schary, an artist of considerable versatility who often allows his imagination to run on the edge of the abstract, is here represented by a very naturalistic oyster still-life.

Mr. Edward Hopper gives an ambitious picture of a down-stairs barber shop, with manicurist waiting and barber in action; while Mr. Charles Burchfield offers a gray sketch, "Under the Viaduct." These two city studies, though interesting, lack the vitality of the Schlaikjer or the Curry.

Still-life, still in evidence, but no longer dominant, ranges from the improvisation by Carlos to the ultra-realistic pots, pans, eggs and bread in firelight by Miss Elizabeth Paxton, whose brittle textures are almost identical with those employed by Mr. William M. Paxton in his mother and child, "Madonna."

The vitality felt in the painting section does not assert itself in the sculpture. Although discussion of sculpture has been particularly stimulating this winter, largely because of the rejection of statues by Miss Gwen Lux, Mr. Robert Laurent and Mr. William Zorach for Radio City in New York, no hint of such vitality penetrates the academy annual. Mr. Zorach is represented by three rather insignificant pieces; Miss Gwen Lux and Mr. Laurent are among the absent. Friedlander contributes four sketch reliefs for "Television and Radio," also destined for Radio City, but unimpressively tucked away on the walls of a corridor.

The only bright spots in the sculpture section, in fact, are "Thunder and Rain," by Mrs. Gladys Edgerly Bates, an original conception of a huge bull vaulting rain clouds supported on the wings of a bird, very stylized, but gratifyingly individual, and "Over the Waves," by Mr. C. Paul Jennewein, the racing, angularly composed garden study of a small child driving a dolphin over the crest of a wave. Although less unusual than the composition by Mrs. Bates, the Jennewein bronze is nevertheless active and vivid.

* * *

Perhaps because both these sculptors have received previous awards, no honors were voted them. Instead the George D. Widener gold medal was conferred upon "Lyric Love," by Mr. John Gregory, a curiously flat, formless, off-balance marble of a woman winged in her hair, but with an entirely naturalistic drape from the waist down. The James E. McClees prize went to Mr. Edmond Amateis for his quite banal group "Circe," although one of the requirements for the award is originality.

There are some good names in the list of sculptors, but the work is far from their best. The general impression is that of an endless succession of mediocre portrait busts and banal figures. The apathy of sculptors thus evidenced is especially difficult to understand in view of the fact that shortly a whole series of statues dealing with figures in American history will be commissioned for an architectural setting now being installed on the banks of the Schuylkill.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Josephine Hutchinson as Alice in Miss Eva Le Gallienne's Production of "Alice in Wonderland," Now Being Played at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York City.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Boy Practicing" by James Chapin, Now Being Exhibited at the Annual Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Exhibition.

Berlin Art Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

A PANORAMA of present-day art is to be presented in three successive exhibitions arranged by the Paul Cassirer Gallery, the first of which has just been opened. The first two will show the work of artists who have already achieved some success, while the third will comprise works of the newest representatives of German art.

The major items of the first show are a number of pictures by Lyonel Feininger. He has developed individualistic manner which at the same time is typical of German art. Born in New York of German parentage, he became a painter after studying music. He joined the cubists, first in Picasso's manner, then developing his own style. His cities are built up of complicated cubes of houses. Varicolored lights break upon them, suppianting the material appearance by one of imagination.

Out of the visible impression Feininger's interpretation arises as something that can best be compared to a fairy tale in which men, animals and objects are symbols of deeper things. Thus towering yet simple gray stone walls present to Feininger a wonder of colorful surfaces. He sees them growing from the earth to the heights of the sky; he sees the light breaking out and molding the huge masses of houses, sometimes with radiance, sometimes with mysterious dimness. His marines are more natural and show a more quiet quality. They always repeat the same motive in new and joyful varieties. His picture of a slender sailboat, delicately outlined against blue water, has a fine feeling for nature.

* * *

In his search for symbolic meanings, Herr Feininger approaches the cult of the abstract, represented in this exhibition by Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Oskar Schlemmer and Willi Baumeister.

Klee and Kandinsky renounce nature to such an extent that almost in every case they deal only with geometrical figures, with compositions of color, line and surface which often are not understood. Kandinsky now works with a pair of compasses and a rule, while Klee makes grotesque figures in human or animal form, as well as fantastic adaptations of such subjects as "town" or "tree."

Oskar Schlemmer follows the abstract technique by stripping the human figure of its individual appearance and making a sort of puppet the bearer of his ideas. Schlemmer was the producer of the large wall decorations in the "Bauhaus" in Weimar which were destroyed by a National Socialist Government on the contention that this was "bolshevistic culture."

More abstract than Schlemmer is Willi Baumeister, whose symbols are of so personal a nature that the observer soon gives up the effort to decipher his meaning. For if in a picture called "The Painter" and in another called "The Cyclist" one ultimately succeeds in finding out of a maze of lines and surfaces only a palette or a hint of a cyclist, it certainly is not satisfying.

Heinrich Nauen exhibits some of his flower pictures. Although 15 years ago Nauen was one of the prominent leaders of expressionism, he was not one of those who went in for abstract speculation. He never lost his connection with nature. His flower pieces combine æsthetic understanding of nature with a delicate decorative effect. Glowing colors and renouncement of easy realism are the principal attractions of his pictures.

Among the sculptures the small animal plastics and the portraits by Renée Sintenis are widely admired.

* * *

The Gurlitt Gallery exhibits the works of several interesting artists, including the young sculptor, Hilde Broer, Prof. Gies's pupil, whose personal technique of glyptographic style she is applying in several works. The figures are modeled with great simplicity and all details are cut out in the material—mostly clay, but sometimes ivory or wood. In this way, very sharp shadows are attained which would not be possible through simple round modeling. Beside these, Hilde Broer exhibits small and delicate plastics which are full of warm feeling. Especially the group of the Holy Family, with the figures closely clinging to one another, with only the child in free plastic, expresses gentleness.

A second sculptor, Käthe Knorr-Dressler, exhibits naturalistic small animal plastics, viewed humorously, full of movement, in no way sentimental, but very well observed.

Jeanne Mammen paints landscapes and urban scenes, but especially pictures of women, depicting the modern, intellectual woman and scenes from her life. Jeanne Mammen is a sharp critic. All her pictures are in white and gray shades occasionally suddenly interrupted by a vivid spot of color. The outlines are painted with thin color lines and the emphasis is laid upon characteristics of the model, never on its beauty.

D. L.

Augustus John as Etcher

By FRANK RUTTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE are people today who maintain that Whistler was even greater as an etcher than as a painter. Without stopping to discuss whether they are right or wrong, one wonders whether in the future the same thing may not be said of Augustus John. This thought comes irresistibly into being after viewing the collected exhibition of John's etchings at the Leicester Galleries.

For Augustus John, widely known as he is as a painter, is very little known yet as an etcher. The reason for this is simple enough. His etchings now are largely a matter of ancient history. Practically all his etched work was done between 1901 and 1910, since when he has not etched much more than some half a dozen plates. It is a great pity that John has not done more work on copper of recent years, for the best of his early plates show him already as a master; indeed, there can be little doubt that John has got nearer to Rembrandt than any other living etcher.

* * *

The current exhibition of John's etchings at the Leicester Galleries is a revelation, yet it is far from being a complete revelation. Campbell Dodgson's Catalogue of John's etchings, published in 1920, listed 133 plates, all of which except four or five were executed by 1910. The present exhibition consists of only 60 prints, among them being one more recent "Self Portrait," as well as the large plate, head of the artist, which formed the frontispiece in Campbell Dodgson's catalogue. So that this exhibition really only shows about 50 per cent of John's etched work; but if it is far from being complete, it is none the less representative.

* * *

John's etched work consists very largely of portraits, and among his most successful plates are his etchings of himself and some of his brother artists. He has done two plates of Jacob Epstein. The earlier, etched about 1905, is a lovely and most poetical character study carried out simply in pure line with only a small amount of crosshatching. The second plate, done in the following year, is a much more vigorous but less delicate work. The head is powerfully modeled in strong light and shade, the power and the luminosity of it being truly Rembrandtesque. Another very beautiful large plate, finished with drypoint, is the portrait of "Percy Wyndham Lewis," begun in 1903, which after going through four states was published in 1906.

It is little less than a tragedy for the collector that early states of John's etchings are so exceedingly rare. Usually only one or two impressions exist of these early states, and yet they are lovely things in themselves that ought to be preserved. But for the survival of one lonely impression of the second state—happily for us reproduced in Campbell Dodgson's Catalogue—nobody would know what treasures of lovely delicate line-work underlie the deep rich velvety blacks of the third set of "The Girl with a Curl:" The same might be said of many other plates, of which only a single copy of an early state exists.

John is really superb in his etched portraiture of old men, and it is in some of these that he comes so close to Rembrandt. Fortunately, the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge has one of the only two impressions of the first state of his "Old Scott," a masterpiece of pure etching in the delicacy of its line. In the third state the beautiful drawing in line of the face and beard is preserved and strengthened, but the shoulders are now clothed in velvety black while the head is surrounded by an aureole of light. Another splendid Rembrandtesque subject is his "Old Man of Liverpool," etched in 1902.

* * *

So far, with one exception, reference has been confined to a few of John's male portraits. But many of his plates of women are equally distinguished. Among his very earliest works is his small plate of his first wife (Ida Nettleship), entitled "Young Woman Musing," and the head of this in its network of shading already comes near to mastery in expression and accomplishment. Then there is the still finer but equally early "Girl With a Black Hat," the delicate and economically handled "Profile of Bella"—which shows just a little the influence of Sickert—and the vivacious and lively "Anne with a Feathered Hat," an etching touched with drypoint done in 1906. Then the four comparatively "late" plates, done about 1914 but not published till 1919, are all women's portraits, among them being the exceedingly beautiful largish plate known as "Girl's Head E."

In addition to these portraits John has done a few plates of figures and groups, two or three studies of landscape and gypsy life, one of the most brilliant and successful of these being "The Hawker's Van," in which the van stands in the foreground of the landscape brilliantly lit under a stormy sky.

Nobody can see even this incomplete collection of his etched work without hoping that Augustus John may return to work on the copper and give us more of these splendid etchings. In none of his paintings, even in the best of them, do we feel so certain about the real power and genius of the artist, as we do in the best etchings of Augustus John. Indeed, these—if all his paintings were lost—would preserve his fame for posterity.

Does the Actor Feel?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN the actor holds the audience spellbound with his portrayal of the anguish of Macbeth or the hesitations of Hamlet, what exactly does he feel like? Is he lost in the emotions of his part or are his thoughts dwelling on what he will have for supper?

More than a century and a half ago, the German critic, Lessing, satisfied himself that the less the actor feels, the better will be his performance. But not all players agree with him. Miss Anny Ahlers attributes her tremendous success in the title rôle of "The Dubarry," at His Majesty's, to her faculty for identifying herself with her part. Miss Flora Robson, who is thought by many excellent judges to be the most promising tragic actress Britain has discovered for a long time, once told me that she could never separate herself from the character she was playing. Dame Madge Kendal agrees that this is the true attitude of the accomplished actress, and she is supported by the testimony of a well-known dramatic critic, who asserts that he has seen Miss Sybil Thorndike, Miss Clare Greet and Miss Fritzi Massari all weeping during rehearsals. According to this view, one cannot sway the audience with the distresses of Lear while wondering whether to spend one's vacation on the Riviera or at Margate.

But there are equally firm convictions on the other side. Sir John Martin-Harvey says that occasionally when he is appearing in "The Only Way" a new realization of the character of Sidney Carton sweeps over him, but it makes no difference to his performance. Mr. Cedric Hardwicke insists that the whole of the actor's business is pretense. The actor should be the only person in the theater who is completely unmoved. The theory of actually undergoing the emotions of the character one is playing, he describes as absurd. It is also impossible. How, he asks, can the actor who takes the part of Edward Moulton-Barrett in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" feel a father's affection for Elizabeth Barrett, when it is extremely improbable that the actress taking the part is his daughter?

Mr. Henry Ainley holds the same opinion. It is the actor's business to make the audience cry, and he is unlikely to be able to do this if he is crying himself. An actor who knows his job, says Mr. Ainley, is sufficiently detached and in control of himself, even at the crisis of his performance, to be capable of counting the number of people in the house.

Both Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Mr. John Gielgud agree with Mr. Ainley. Each of these players has had much experience of highly emotional parts. They have abundant knowledge of their subject. In discussing it, Mr. Gielgud also referred to Miss Thorndike. He said that it is necessary for the actor to feel keenly all the emotions of his part while at rehearsal, and then reproduce them at his performance by means of a trick. So important does he consider it that the actor should empty himself of all feeling before actually taking the stage that he would have the period of rehearsal considerably lengthened beyond its usual duration in England. Miss Davies also takes a similar view. She would have it, as she expressed it to me, that acting is very much like Wordsworth's definition of poetry, "Emotion recollected in tranquility."

H. H.

Wagner and Mr. Hofmann

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

AWAKENING — an idea that Wagner dramatizes and melodizes so thoroughly — should begin to apply to the presentation of Wagner's own works, according to certain thoughtful and respectable persons in the world of opera. Has not that "theater-man," Mr. Hans Gregor, who made himself illustrious at Elberfeld, said so? Has not that stage architect, Mr. Joseph Urban, who executed his first significant projects in Boston, said so too? Then, has not an occasional interpreter of Wagnerian rôles ventured to hint the same thing? There's the tenor, Mr. Rudolph Laubenthal, for one. But to take an immediate instance, here's Mr. Ludwig Hofmann, baritone, a new member this season of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who has heard the cock-crow of a new Wagnerian day and who is alert to change and improvement.

Nothing dangerous or revolutionary, however, about Mr. Hofmann; the only disturbance he has introduced into Metropolitan routine is to attempt a slight re-study of King Mark in "Tristan and Isolde." He treats Mark as somewhat less elderly than tradition prescribes; as somewhat less passively benign also, and a little more valiantly chivalric than Marks of yesteryear. Instead of an ancient, hoary type of personage from a novel of the Romantic period, his Mark is an active king, the ruler of a realm, proceeding straight from the pages of a knightly narrative. The mid-nineteenth-century stage directors who have handed down their Wagnerian masks to us may have been, if we stop to think about it, more under the influence of Sir Walter Scott than of Sir Thomas Malory. What their preconceptions prompted, and what their theatrical schooling dictated, we have regarded as authentic and as inalterably correct. What, as distinct from all that, Wagner's imagination viewed, we seem scarcely to have undertaken to learn.

* * *

In order, now, to get at the impersonations of Mr. Hofmann—his Mark, his Hagen and whatever else—we must think of him as an artist who on his own account "acts out" everything. To begin with, he actually designs the figure he is to assume in a piece; for he happens to be a draftsman. He sketches on paper, that is to say, both the costume and the make-up of a character. Thereafter, laying the drawing-board aside, he prepares the living portrait in solitary rehearsal, asking nobody what he ought to do, and inquiring of nobody what performers did, times gone. This, I say, is how he goes ahead when allowed his freedom, and when permitted to be himself, a singer in the prime of voice, fancy and physical force, serving the cause of music at the present moment.

His way of doing, everybody will grant, is the plainest of common sense. But what place has common sense in opera? None, of course; so Mr. Hofmann, notwithstanding his fine preparations, suffers individuality to be canceled by customs. For the most part, he confesses, he carries matters through as the law of the Medes and the Persians commands. He rather generally admits the authority of the code of Bayreuth; and he makes reform a hope rather than a fight.

* * *

As long as Wagner continues to be an unsolved problem, and as long as singers and directors find difficulties, in the dramas on the Siegfried story particularly, that they cannot surmount, so long, probably, shall we have biennial festivals and annual cycles. Let's modernize the dragon in our talk; but let's have the very monster of pasteboard and canvas come creeping out from the wings that came the last time. Let's hold on to the feathered helmets. Let's stick to the horn, a plaything for a child, that blows a call heard from Roncesvalles to here. In the heat of debate, let's fashion, if we will, a new sort of Ring; but let us not doubt it will remain what it always was, priceless and immutable Gold.

When the run of "For Services Rendered" is concluded at the Queen's Theater, London, Sir Barry Jackson intends to present there Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," which was a great success at the Malvern Festival in 1932.

Mr. Bax's Dark Views

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PROBABLY no author of comparable eminence takes quite so comprehensively gloomy a view of the prospects of art as does Mr. Clifford Bax, whose unusual play on the subject of Socrates may be produced by the People's National Theater during 1933. He thinks that all art today is in the nature of an anachronism, a not very robust survival from a condition of things now passed away.

His thoughts were first turned in this direction, he says, by a remark of Arnold Bennett's. Of a certain author, Bennett remarked, "He can't write; he's grown up." Art, according to Mr. Bax, is the satisfaction of needs that are essentially juvenile. As civilizations increase in years their ablest men turn their attention away from art to natural science, from poetry to engineering. "A mediocre engineer is a more advanced type," he says, "than the best of living poets or painters, just as the dullest Aurignacian was ahead of the brightest Mousterian." Art belongs to the playtime of the world; it is the prerogative of the simple peoples; art is the self-expression of the artless.

* * *

Not everybody will be able to follow Mr. Bax all the way here. If poetry satisfies juvenile needs, we should have said that the emotional needs satisfied by engineering were positively childish. After all, most people want to drive railway engines long before they think of writing lyrics.

Civilizations, of course, have grown up, and periods of great art have followed long after they have reached their apex. But, according to Mr. Bax, this is because these civilizations have come into contact with vigorous and unsophisticated barbarian peoples. He sees no such peoples in the world today, to revive western art, unless it be the Negroes, from whom, in his opinion, most of the worth-while art of today ultimately derives.

* * *

Perhaps Mr. Bax takes too dark a view (and that he considers his view a dark one is seen in the fact that he would have all the world a Peter Pan). There is, after all, a close analogy between the methods of art and those of the most recondite forms of natural science. It is well-known that the French mathematician, Henri Poincaré, often solved his most difficult problems by a flash of inspiration strictly comparable with the sudden visions of the artist, while for a practical demonstration that it is still possible to do fine imaginative work in the drama we need go no further than Mr. Bax's own "Rose Without a Thorn."

H. H.

West Meets East

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN West meets East in a hotel lobby, the potted palms and miniature fountain, the stuffed un-Oriental chairs and davenports, do not impinge upon the atmosphere. Rather they fade into a nebulous background, along with a lot of other preconceived ideas of civilization, as the Eastern idea predominates. Not even the presence of Simkie, Shan-Kar's French dancing partner, whose appearance on the stage obtrudes a certain Caucasian element, can detract from the all-pervading influence of Indian culture. Shan-Kar in European clothes, his long black hair combed smoothly back, is no less the high-caste Hindu than Shan-Kar, deeper-than-olive-skinned and luminous-eyed, turbaned and togaed in the guise of a legendary Hindu god.

Meeting on the supposedly common ground of the dance, we found it not such common ground after all. In India the dance is with such a difference. It is not a matter of technique, nor a set of gymnastic exercises. It is learned, with music, as a part of the Hindu literature. The crook of fingers, the play of hands and arms, twisting wrists or torso, the position of the feet, and that indescribably odd twitching of the neck, are the alphabet of a language. One may translate a sentence in this language. One may describe a meeting with an opponent, whether the opponent was standing or sitting, without actually standing or sitting, often by mere motion of the fingers. The right forefinger pointed straight upward means one thing; turned about, another; the left forefinger still something else (we cannot attempt from memory to say just what). These gestures may express time, color, caste, emotion, religion. They are a dictionary of movement, spelling out a definite message, in India definitely understood. Shan-Kar illustrates with his slender, sensitive hands, hands that are gentle without softness, and we marvel at the shimmer of those fingers making dazzling transit in the air.

* * *

This sinuous shimmer of the fingers, the supple turn of the wrists, the serpentine writhing of the arms, which arouse in us Occidentals a kinæsthetic response, is an expression of spirit, not an exercise in technique. And yet, that it meets this response in us shows that what comes from within, and is responded to from within, is universal.

It was amazing to be told that there is no thought of line, when the lovely, undulating line of the Hindu dances is one of the sources of our pleasure in them. We see a beautiful figure of plastic line in space, a sculpture come eloquently alive. In India it means, this god did so and so, or, we are planting rice. There is no thought of abstract design. The only thought is the inner meaning of the language of dance, an incorporeal idea whose outward manifestation is without premeditation. It seems incredible.

Are the Hindu dances Westernized for stage production? We wish we could reproduce exactly Shan-Kar's reply. The thought was clear as his fine, luminous eyes. In India the dances are rituals or festive celebrations, set in an open space, out-of-doors. One need not consider "facing front," for the audience is gathered informally on all sides. There are no lighting effects but the natural ones of sun, moon or stars; no program timing, for the dances may begin at 6 o'clock and last all night. So, to present these dances to European or American audiences is difficult. The dance, a natural expression of religion or emotion, must be compassed within the limits of a proscenium arch, with an audience to be faced, not backed to. Dance, and music, which in India may be improvised at will, within rules thousands of years old, must be confined within the strict measure of a two-hour program. That is the extent of the Westernizing—to meet the demands of the Western stage. The costumes are absolutely authentic; the music is authentic. The dance may vary ever so slightly from type with Shan-Kar's personal interpretation.

* * *

In India, music and dance are one. Neither is a commentary on the other. It would take Shan-Kar a lifetime to bring out all that already exists of music and dance lore in his country. There is nothing new. All is tradition, heritage. There are no new compositions; no written scores. The age-old rules of music once learned, one plays and improvises within those rules. As with all artists, Shan-Kar's goal lies always long ahead. There are remote parts of India as yet unexplored—dances, costumes and music different from those he has already brought us. An inexhaustible thesaurus awaits him.

Shan-Kar finds less in the Western dance than do we in the Hindu. He was studying painting in London when he first met Pavlova. She, alert to acquire new dances from every country she visited, was looking for somebody to produce two Indian "balletts," as he charmingly called them. He of course was familiar with the native dance but had not adopted it as a career at that time. A common friend brought them together, he produced the ballets, and that is how he came later to dance with Pavlova in these numbers.

He found in Pavlova that inner complusion, the to him necessary essence, that he rarely feels in the Western dance. Especially did he find this in the dearly beloved "Swan." There technique was forgotten, transcended. He could respond to the inner feeling. But he found "The Doll" a horror of artifice, an oppression of technique. What if she could maintain the point while you counted five or fifty? What meaning had it? To him it was a mere stunt—although we doubt if he embraces that word in his elegant, accented English. To him, the Western dance is artificial, something superimposed (to borrow from the cinema) on the imagination.

Shan-Kar saw Isadora only at the end of her career. He can accept many of her ideas, her honest, sincere conception of the dance, and doubts if a greater than she will come soon again. And Wigman? A lovely person to know. But her art has no message for him.

Shan-Kar rose to bid good-by with that graceful gesture used by him and his company in taking bows—hands held high, palms together, in what to us might be an attitude of prayer. Hindu hands are always speaking. And what they say is important—when we begin to understand.

MARGARET LLOYD.

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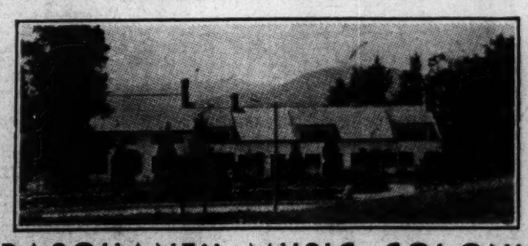

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

American Manner of 1760—1810

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Boston

SOME 50 pieces of American cabinetwork, representative of some of the finest done along this Atlantic seaboard during the half century following 1760, are shown in a single gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, to remain through the present year. These have been lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett from their Williamstown (Mass.) home, and have been selected from their extensive collection as typical of the work of the leading craftsmen in Maryland, New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Productions of the Philadelphia group, which excelled all other Americans, do not appear.

Here are some striking juxtapositions that proclaim the decisive change in furniture fashions that came within the space of a single generation. A large, block-front, mahogany secretary is of pleasing proportions and massive bulk, with wide brasses that form a strong decorative feature. It is supported on feet of lion's paw form and a scrolled pediment with flame finials tops the bookcase section. It is a thing of heavy dignity, sturdy character and skillful construction, that belongs peculiarly to the last years of George II, when German influence had become fixed in English furniture design.

Contrasts of Two Generations

Within the group is another secretary that follows, as did all American furniture, the basic character of contemporary English forms. Here Sheraton's types have given the motives. It is of the simplest lines, light in construction, with long, tapered, fluted legs, capped by carving of acanthus leaves in a manner that indicates Salem as its source.

Essentially this secretary and the block-front of 30 years or so earlier are the same, as each is in two parts, one for the conveniences of writing and the other for the safe keeping of books. So differently are these functions conceived in the tastes of years so little separated that one result seems fixed and formidable and fortresslike, while the other has its slender legs ending in cupped castors that point to mobility, its shelves sheltered only by glass and its writing portion closed by a tambour cover that suggests a heavy curtain.

Among other contrasting forms that may be found here are the card table by John Goddard and the Sheraton serving table on the opposite side of the gallery. Some people of today who resent extremes of contemporary design may be heartened by such proof that mental flexibility and open-mindedness marked our ancestors, possibly their own, for they could drop the older fashion which their parents had followed and accept the new one though so unlike.

Regional Characteristics Noticeable

The fact that highly skillful cabinetmakers were active in many localities is demonstrated by the selections exhibited in this collection. While no articles of large size are from regions south of New York, there are chairs which are attributed to Maryland.

The earliest examples of New York work which are shown belong not to the eighteenth but to the nineteenth century and they are credited to Duncan Phyfe. The familiar characteristics of this man's work are seen in chairs, two sofas and a table, in all of which his skill and individuality appear in forms which are definitely late Sheraton in their essentials. These details of treatment are conceived in such good taste and so skillfully executed that his absence of originality in basic forms is usually overlooked when crediting him with a style instead of a manner.

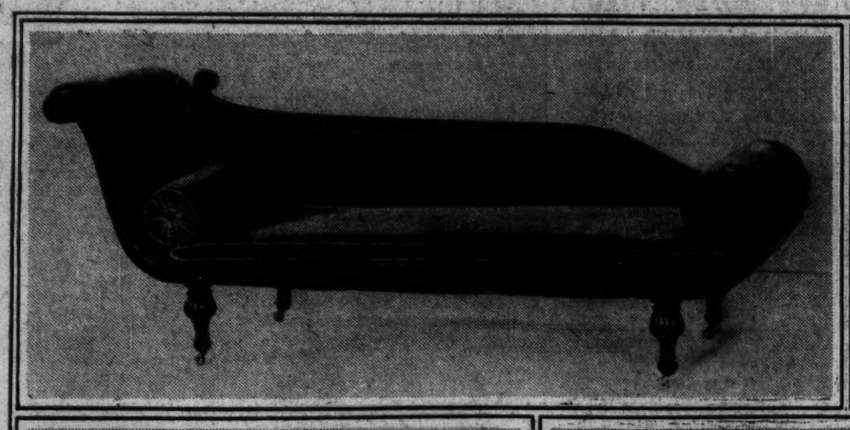
The outstanding work of John Goddard of Newport, Rhode Island, between 1755 and 1780, is indicated here by a card table which we have pictured and a clock case on which his peculiar form of block front is topped by the usual finely carved shell. Goddard's work has a peculiarly masculine vigor which found ready means of expression in the heavy proportions of the types that were in vogue during the mid-century, and are well exemplified in the table referred to.

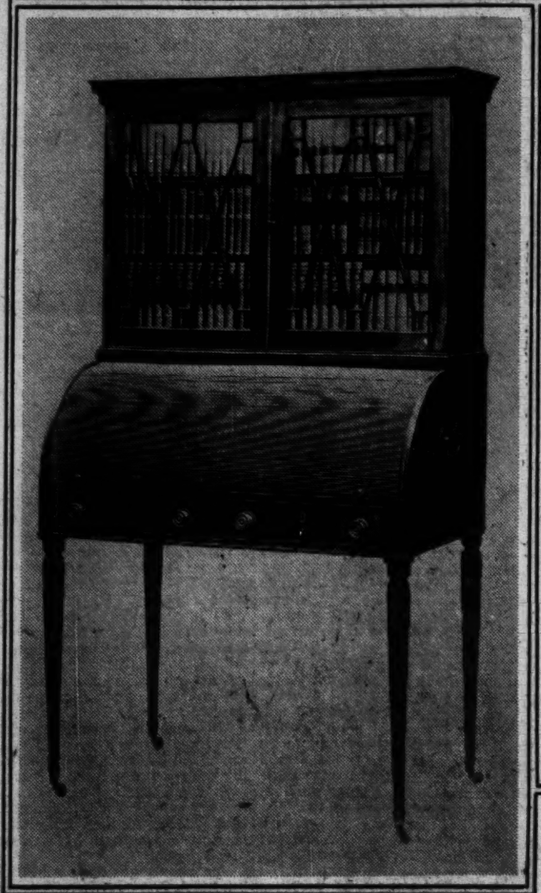
Salem and Boston Types

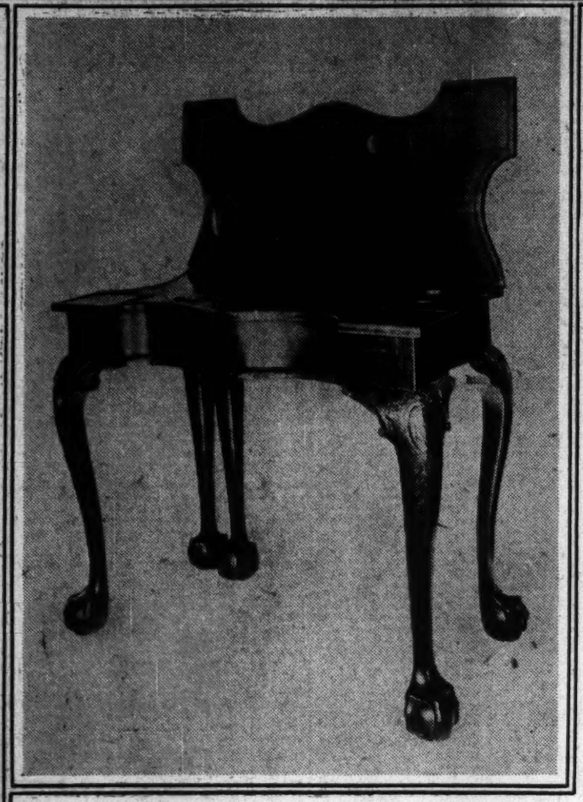
No work as early as Goddard appears here from the hands of a Massachusetts man, but the next generation in Boston and Salem contributes examples which are confidently ascribed. The name of John Seymour of Boston is attached to two secretaries of excellent craftsmanship and extremely simple in form. It is highly gratifying to students of American furniture when a maker of even modest things can be known and his works identified. It may not be a matter of importance as related to style development or the tastes of different communities. It does, however, allow credit to be given confidently to certain individuals who may not have been distinguished otherwise.

The largest single group geographically associated belongs to Salem, where it is probable there were numerous expert cabinetmakers. Conspicuous among these items are the two mahogany commodes of semicircular plan, the secretary pictured above and the sofa which McIntire is supposed to have had a hand in producing. This wealthy colonial city, noted for its beautiful homes of colonial and early federal years, has been the source from which many collectors have drawn some of the finest pieces of Heppelwhite and Sheraton type. The present display offers fair evidence of the prominence of the city in this activity. Although so many things of this sort are credited to Salem, only the name of Samuel McIntire has been named confidently as a maker. Even his status is not clear at the moment, as there are strong differences of opinion regarding it.

The walls of this large gallery carry several mirrors of like date with the furniture and eight portraits, six of them by Gilbert Stuart and marking successive periods of his career. One pair was done in England, another in Ireland and the last in America, where his work ended.







Courtesy the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The broadly inclusive range of types found in the gallery of furniture lately loaned to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett is suggested by the above examples. The two sofas are of the early 1800's, details of ornament indicating that the one at the left is probably by Samuel McIntire, and at the right, later in type, by Duncan Phyfe. Below, the secretary is of Salem type of about 1790, and the card table, 30 years or so earlier, is by John Goddard of Newport

Fans of Yesteryear

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WILL fans ever again winnow the air of ballrooms, beating their way back into popularity? Once, as every one knows, they were not only an important feature of the evening costume but almost a language, a means of communication. Previous to the seventeenth century, they were rigid and composed of plumes, as we learn from various portraits. The fans themselves have not survived. The folding fans, however, have proved less perishable, perhaps because they became works of so much beauty that it was worth while to preserve them from generation to generation. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has now an exhibition — continuing through March 26—of more than 100 such fans, mainly from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, though a few belonging to the nineteenth are also included; but this was a century of fan decadence.

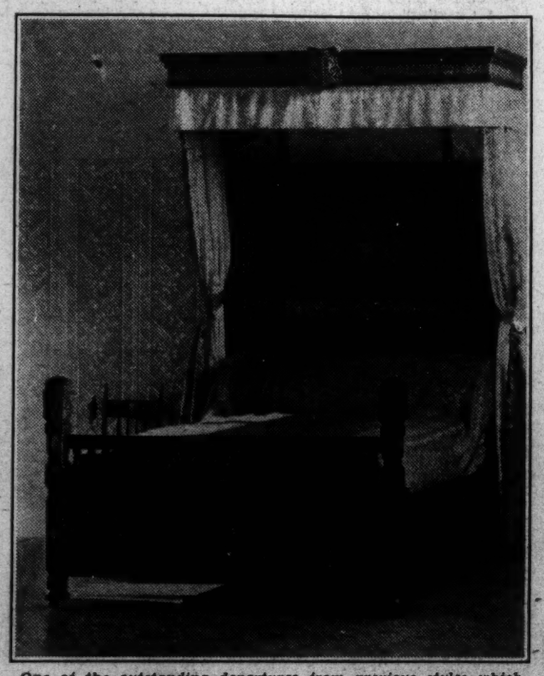
The typical folding fan is composed of a semicircular leaf, mounted on sticks. The leaf is often lavishly and beautifully painted with scenes copied or adapted from great works of art. Skillful carving is applied to the sticks, which may be of ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell, but their interest is inferior to that of the leaf.

Over half the fans in the Metropolitan Museum collection are from France; indeed, the styles set by France prevailed in the other European countries, so that national classifications are not important. The oldest are from the period of Louis XIV. These depict episodes from literature, sacred and profane. In the reign of Louis XV subject matter changed to contemporary social scenes and fêtes champêtres. When Louis XVI and his Queen danced on the brink of the chasm, fans broadcast indiscriminately naturalism, romanticism and classicism. The scenes are distinguished by enclosure in compartments surrounded by decorative motifs.

Three variants on the typical folding fan developed in the eighteenth century. One very beautiful form was called the brisé and was composed only of sticks, and these were of ivory held together at the top by a narrow ribbon. The ivory was enriched by vernis Martin, that luscious and secret varnish which long defied revealment. A second variant was the battoir, whose sticks were broad and few in number. The third type, the lorgnette fan, came in at the close of the century. It was circular and set on a straight central stem in two parts. One half of this stem could describe a semicircle upward and around, thus closing into itself the accordion flutings of the leaf.

In this collection are many color schemes and many decorative arrangements to stimulate the designer. Moreover, why not have fans again?

H. J. K.



One of the outstanding departures from previous styles which occurred in the nineteenth century was the work of Charles Locke Eastlake, an English architect who sought his inspiration in the styles of Tudor time. This richly inlaid bed, with its prevailing rectangular treatment, forms part of a suite made from his designs in 1878 by Herter Brothers of New York for the home of William T. Carter of Philadelphia

Some Styles of 1850 to '90

By DOROTHY GRAFLY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A REVIVAL of interest in the Victorian period has spurred the Philadelphia Museum of Art to stage an exhibition of such furniture and art objects of the last half of the nineteenth century as met with favor in American homes of that time. Some Philadelphia families of wealth, desiring to be up to the minute in matters of design, 60 years ago rejected the commercialized exaggeration of the Victorian being spread broadcast from factories, turning either to English craftsmen or to American cabinetmakers.

Houses of 1860-'80 were spacious, with large rooms and high ceilings, well adapted to the heavy bulk of Victorian furniture. Designers were then, as in every generation, attempting to produce original rather than copied furniture. Of these one of the most enthusiastic and influential was Charles Locke Eastlake, son of the director of the National Gallery in London.

With growing sense of nationalism, as Victoria's reign advanced, there came a desire for English precedents, and it was to the design traditions of Queen Anne and the Tudors that Eastlake and his followers turned. The movement was extremely popular, and although somewhat ponderous adaptations of the Louis XVI period persisted, Eastlake's innovations were in the ascendant. An architect and a designer rather than a cabinetmaker, he is better known through his books on furniture than through pieces produced by him.

In 1869 he published in London his "Hints on Household Taste." Three years later the first American edition of the volume was brought out in Boston. This publication stressed especially, through its illustrations, the value of medieval design and craftsmanship as salvation from the ravages of the machine age.

The best examples of later Victorian furniture design, with emphasis upon natural forms, and especially floral motifs, they also reveal the throw-back to Tudor design, as may be seen on the bed posts and wardrobe posts of the suite produced in 1878 after patterns by Eastlake for the Philadelphia home of William T. Carter, by Herter Brothers of New York. Mr. McCarter had then recently come from England, where Eastlake's ideas on housefurnishing held the interest of all fashionable contemporaries.

In style, those designs strove for greater purity and simplicity of line, which resulted in greater rectangularity of furniture, further emphasized by the use of simple moldings. Inlay and flat carving that held to the rectangular were more favored than heavy, high-relief carving. Hand work, however, was the essential, as Eastlake and his craftsmen contemporaries were still struggling against the machine, with no thought of adapting their patterns to suit its technique.

The great, high-backed bed, a low chest of drawers, a mirror, a high wardrobe and two delicate little chairs, constitute the Carter bedroom suite as exhibited at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Refinement and delicacy are conspicuous and the lines are simple despite the richness of the all-over floral inlay. Rectangularity of form, though refined, is severe both in the low chest and in the wardrobe. The chairs, on the other hand, are remarkable for their delicate design.

The yellowish wood inlay is echoed in the yellow damask of the bed curtains, and in the yellow spread, providing contrast for the dark frame woodwork, and the dark posts. The entire suite, which is said to have originally cost $4000, came from the Carter house on Rittenhouse Square.

Distinctly different in type is the furniture designed and carried out by Daniel Pabst, a German craftsman who settled in Philadelphia about 1854. Little is known of him except that he looked like Disraeli, and appeared first in the Philadelphia Directory of 1855. Pabst was a sturdy craftsman, and an excellent woodcarver, who developed in design a sort of monumental grandiosity. Although his concept of pattern was heavy and ornate, he had a much finer feeling for proportion and for the fitting of carved motifs into definite spaces than was evident in the work of many of his colleagues.

Choosing walnut as his favorite wood, because it lent itself best to intricate carving, Pabst achieved considerable variety in design effects, reveling in highly embossed design, with elaborate carving of heads, fruits and flowers. In many of his pieces, however, one discovers design traditions that might be traced to the Gothic or to Louis XVI. As was the case with Eastlake, Pabst produced his best designs for wealthy families, and soon became cabinetmaker to Philadelphia's élite.

Examples of Pabst's furniture now on view in the Victorian exhibition at the Philadelphia Museum of Art include pieces from drawing room and living room sutes, with a typically ornate sideboard and round table, two well carved cabinets for books, a sofa, chairs, and several other articles of furniture.

When Henry Charles Lea, the historian, built his Philadelphia house in 1868 Pabst was commissioned to design the furniture for several rooms. It bears the letter L, as exemplified in the cartouche center for the sideboard crest. The two cabinets, however, were made for another Philadelphian, Edward Ingersoll, and bear the monogram "E. I." on the cartouche.

One of the best pieces is a cabinet for the Lea drawing room, with a drawer lined with curly maple, and a walnut front carved with a vine-wreathed head set in a round floral pattern of grape motifs. For another Philadelphia family, that of Mrs. Beauveau Borie, Pabst carved a spacious sofa with yellow damask upholstery, and two walnut side chairs.

Characteristic of his designs was a penchant for little round punch holes that gave variety to the surface. His treatment of surface is interesting as he gained his variety through different types of carving from the incised to the embossed. His use of dull surfaces as background for smoothly polished parts may be studied in the walnut sideboard.

Pabst exhibited designs for drawing room furniture at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia, and had become the fashionable cabinetmaker of the time, executing the majority of suites for well-to-do newlyweds. He probably learned his trade in Germany before settling in America. Although mention of him is found as late as 1895, he appears last as a cabinetmaker in the city directory of 1891.

A distinct style of the early, rather than the late, Victorian period is also given prominence in the exhibition. Far more fantastic than the designs by Pabst, though much less bulky, it introduces a different medium, that of papier mâché, particularly favored in England in the 1830's. It lent itself admirably to forms rich in curves and scallops. The framework was usually a shiny black, and had inlays of mother-of-pearl, and lavishly painted scrolls and floral patterns in gold. Interest in papier-mâché extended also to the decoration of fans, ink stands and boxes, several of which are now on view.

To give the furniture and other art objects proper setting, the museum has placed on the walls paintings of the same period from the Wilstach collection, on the floors examples of the ornate all-over floral patterns in rugs, a huge dome of wax fruit on the dining room table, and, to people the rooms, examples of the feminine styles of the time.

Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It is not generally known that during the 1860's expert cabinetmakers were producing styles of that period to order for the more wealthy families of the time. This group shows portions of the outfitting for the Philadelphia home of Henry Charles Lea, made by the German craftsman, Daniel Pabst, in 1868. The wax fruit beneath its glass dome is another detail of home ornament common in that period

The Evolution of Chairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

THE common overstuffed chair in your living room has an extraordinary ancestry, according to Dr. Walter Hough, head curator of anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution. The first chairs, which were thrones for the use of kings or deities, were evolved from beds, the first form of restgiving device used by primitive man. Those and the following conclusions were reached in Dr. Hough's systematic study of primitive furniture and primitive human postures.

It was not until the human organism developed an upright position that it was necessary for him to find means of resting. Primitive men used three types of posture for resting. The first was squatting, from which he could spring easily into action. The second type was sitting on the ground with legs crossed, extended or at his sides. The third posture was kneeling, required in certain arts.

Only with increasing socialization could primitive man afford to experiment with artificial aids to comfort which might interfere with alertness. Rest was the prime motive in the earliest houses. The rudiments of a bed appeared when man learned to interpose some buffer between his body and the hard, cold ground. At first the bed was only a pile of furs, grass or leaves. Then, especially in northern climates, came the banquette, a raised pile of earth upon which the family lounged or slept. Dr. Hough believes that the development of the banquette was accelerated by the discovery that hot air tends to rise.

The banquette, he finds, is the forerunner of both beds and benches in some parts of the world. In England he sees the line of descent clear, but it differs in the Orient where the banquette did not come into favor but where man clung to his old habit of sleeping and squatting close to the ground. This is reflected in the persistent Oriental custom of sitting and sleeping on cushions spread on the floor.

Rare Americana At Public Sale

New York

EXTREMELY rare books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, and other material relating to the early history of America are to be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on the evenings of Feb. 15 and 16. These items are from the collection of the late Levi Z. Leiter, who was known for many years as an active and discriminating buyer in this field. All sections of the original colonies are represented by volumes and records that date from their earliest years.

One of the rarest of those relating to Virginia is Ralph Hamor's "true Discourse of the present State of Virginia," London, 1615. Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," Boston, 1677, is present in an exceedingly rare first edition. Equally notable works pertaining to other colonies are listed. A probably unique copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, one of the largest and finest in existence, is another outstanding item.

Letters of William Penn written in 1683 and 1688, and two by Washington written from Valley Forge in midwinter of the dark days spent there are also included. One of the most important items is the "Hartley Papers," a collection of about a hundred and eighty letters, documents, and other material covering the negotiations for treaties of peace and commerce between Great Britain and the United States, and dating from 1783 to 1785. The group of books and pamphlets relating to the Confederate States is one of the largest in existence and nearly as complete as that of the Library of Congress.

Some of the best specimens of work of early American printers such as the Bradfords, Franklin, Zenger, Jansen, and others are also listed. It is stated that in rarity and importance this occasion ranks higher than that of any public sale of Americana since the famous Brinley event of 1880.

C. G. B.

A Correction

In the article on the illumination, "The Pilgrim Spirit," printed on this page on Jan. 28, it was inadvertently stated that John Robinson made his parting address in England, whereas it was delivered in Leyden, Holland. He did not realize his cherished wish to join the Pilgrims in America and so never literally was one of the Mayflower Company.

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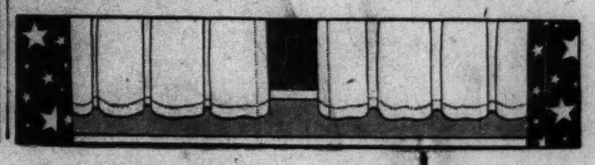


SECURITIES PRICES HAVE GENTLE SAG

Fractional Losses Shown at Close of Short Market Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—A gentle sag again appeared in the stock market today, in a dull week-end session. The closing tone was easy, with a number of shares off fractions to more than a point, but the turnover approximated only 400,000 shares.

The selling was a mere trickle, while sentiment, as indicated by brokerage comment, was not bearish on the whole. Traders were still content to adhere to the watchful waiting policy of recent weeks.

The weekly freight car loadings report, showing a recession from the previous week of 24,346 cars, was about as expected, and failed to bring important selling into the carriers, inasmuch as about two-thirds of the recession was in coal, which was affected by unseasonably warm weather.

Allied Chemical and Case lost as much as two points, but those recessions were exceptional. American Telephone was again under pressure, down more than a point. Declines of a point or so also appeared in Union Pacific, Sante Fe, Westinghouse, American Can, and U. S. Steel preferred.

Utilities Steadier

The utilities were steadier than they have been of late. Public Service of New Jersey rallied a fraction, and Consolidated Gas and North American sagged only slightly. General Motors and du Pont eased a little, as did U. S. Steel common. The New York tractions, which reflected some bullish activity the other day, eased off.

The gold mining shares remained firm, in sympathy with further bullishness in that group in London. Gains, however, were limited to fractions.

Week-end reports from the steel indsutry indicated scme leveling off of the tendency noted earlier in the week. A firmer tendency in the scrap market was regarded as a good sign, tending to offset recent heaviness of finished steel prices.

The monthly figures on the short interest in the market appeared after the close, indicating that the market's technical position was being well maintained. The short interest increased from 1,796,976 shares on Jan. 3 to 1,845,047 on Jan. 30. While this short position is small compared with a year or so ago, brokers pointed out that it was substantial in view of the current volume of trading.

In the few sessions since Jan. 30, there have been signs of additional short selling, particularly in the electric power issues. One factor which some brokers feel may make the short tabulation appear larger than it is, however, has been a tendency in some quarters to liquidate stock through short selling, and later complete the transaction through delivery of long stock already owned. The purpose of that, presumably, is to cover up real liquidation.

In commodities, cotton eased a little, finishing with losses of 25 to 30 cents a bale. Foreign exchanges were mostly steady to firm, with sterling cables quoted ¼ of a cent higher at $3.40.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices showed a mixed trend today, with trading on a limited scale in all divisions.

Some of the prime rails gained a little ground, but utilities failed to display any recuperative powers. Several of the latter, regardless of their investment status, sank further, though their losses were in most instances comparatively narrow.

A few of the rails in the legal group were in fair demand, this being particularly true of Santa Fe general 4s and Union Pacific 4s of 1947.

Foreign loans moved irregularly and dealings were small. The German group generally was a bit firmer although closing levels were not greatly above the previous finals. French 7s dropped more than a point and the 7½s gave up a minor fraction. South American issues were soft. U. S. Governments were steady.

Most of American Telephone & Telegraph issues were a shade higher, but those of International Telephone & Telegraph yielded fractionally. Industrial descriptions traveled divergent courses and had no noteworthy feature. Some that appeared to need support earlier in the week showed a somewhat better tone. Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s met some selling in a thin market and sagged more than a point.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that reactionary periods in the market can be turned to profitable account by obtaining at such times the securities of our standard corporations.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: In line with suggestions contained in our letter yesterday we continue to feel that the rail shares will supply the leadership during the next important recovery movement.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: To our mind the favorable events of the week are of more fundamental importance than the unfavorable. Undue weight has temporarily been given to the latter.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York—The action of the market yesterday furnished additional evidence that the selling is in process of completion.

Russell, Miller & Co., New York—It is our general feeling that the market does not yet prove a fully sold-out condition.

Livingston & Co., New York—We are inclined to think that in general the market will show pretty good resistance to further selling.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL, Feb. 4—Canadian National Railway's gross traffic earnings during the last 10 days of January totaled $2,878,581, compared with $3,449,865 in the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease of $571,284. January gross totaled $8,455,899, compared with $10,948,329 in January, 1932, a decrease of $2,492,430.

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4—Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $3,387,383 after taxes, interest, depreciation and deduction of gas charges, in accordance with the rate reduction order of California Railroad Commission now under appeal before the United States Supreme Court. This compares with net income on a comparative basis of $3,789,992 in 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 3
5½	4½	Adams Express		600	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
10½	8	Addressograph		400	7⅝	7	7⅛	7
64½	58⅝	Air Reduction	3	800	57½	57⅜	57⅝	57
11⅞	11¾	Alaska-Juneau	.60	1100	12⅛	13	13¼	13⅛
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp		400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
8¼	6¾	Alleghany Steel		50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
89⅛	80½	Allied Chem	6‡	4100	81¼	80¼	80¼	82⅝
22	20	Amerada	2	100	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
20½	8¼	Am Ag Ch Del		400	8¼	8	8	
12½	10⅞	Am Bank Note		100	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
4¼	2¾	Am Beet Sug pf		20	4	4	4	
75	62¼	Am Brake S&F pf	7	10	63	63	63	62¼
62¾	54¼	Am Can	4	3100	57⅜	56⅝	57¼	58
7⅝	7	Am Chain pf		100	7	7	7	
40	36¼	Am Chicle	31	400	38⅛	37¾	37⅝	
22⅜	19½	Am Com Alcohol		500	20	19½	19⅝	20
8⅛	6¼	Am & For Pow		700	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
14	9¾	Am & For Pow pf		100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
12	8½	Am & For Pow 6		100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
9¾	6¾	Am & For Pw 2pf		400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
6½	4½	Am Ice		400	5	4⅞	4⅞	7
8½	6⅝	Am International		400	7	6¾	6⅞	7
23¼	17¾	Am Loco pf		100	22	22	22	22½
1½	¾	Am Mach & Met		600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
21	15½	Am Metal 6%		30	16¼	16¼	16¼	
29	17	Am News	1½	30	28	28	28	
9¼	7⅛	Am Pow & Lt		1100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
21½	16¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2½	400	15½	15	15	15¾
7⅝	6¼	Am Radiator		1300	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
22¾	20¾	Am Safety Razor	3	100	21½	21½	21½	
14⅜	12	Am Smelt & Ref		1400	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12
35⅛	31	Am Sm&R 7% pf		400	32¾	32¼	32¼	33½
37	30½	Am Sm&R 6% pf		400	23½	22¾	22¾	
7⅝	5¾	Am Steel Fdries		100	6	6	6	6
27½	21¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	100	24¼	24¼	24½	24¼
82	81	Am Sug Ref pf	7	100	82½	82¼	82¾	85
109⅜	99¾	Am Tel & Tel	9	6100	100½	99¾	99¾	100½
19½	15¾	Am Wat W & E	1	400	15⅝	15⅜	15½	15¾
8¾	6⅝	Anaconda Cop		1100	7	6⅝	6⅞	7⅛
10¼	9	Anchor Cap	.60	100	10	10	10	10
10¾	10¾	Archer Daniels	1	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
1¼	⅞	Armour Ill B		400	1	⅞	⅞	
5¼	4	Asso Dry Goods		400	4	4	4	4½
46¼	39	Atchison T&SF		5100	43¾	42¾	43	43⅞
65⅞	59½	Atchison pf	5	100	65	65	65	65
17¼	15⅝	Atl Refining	1	1100	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
12	9⅝	Atlas Powder		200	10	10	10	
58½	45	Auburn Auto	4‡	3100	41⅝	40¾	41¼	41¼
7¾	6½	Aviation Corp Del		400	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
		—B—						
6¼	4½	Baldwin Loco		700	6	5¾	5¾	5½
15⅝	11	Baldwin Loco pf		200	13	13¼	13	13
11⅛	8⅜	Balt & Ohio		1700	11	10⅝	10¾	11¼
14	10½	Balt & Ohio pf		10	13	13	13	13⅝
4¼	3½	Barnsdall A		400	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
12	9⅜	Beatrice Cream		400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
62½	48	Beatrice Cr pf		100	48	48	48	50
50	45	Beech-Nut Pack	3	100	48	48	48	49¾
4⅜	3⅜	Belding Hem		200	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11½	9½	Bendix Aviation		1400	9½	9	9	9
16⅞	14	Bethlehem Steel		100	14	14	14	14
14¾	12¾	Bohn Alum & Br		400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
55	15	Bon Ami A	4	100	55	55	55	
26⅞	19¾	Borden	1.60	2100	22¼	21½	21⅝	22
9¾	8⅜	Borg Warner		400	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
30½	25½	Brooklyn Man T		2400	30½	29¼	29¼	30½
78	70	Brooklyn M T pf	6	400	79⅜	78½	79½	79⅜
82	73½	Brooklyn Un Gas	5	400	74	73	73	73½
2¼	1⅜	Budd Wheel		400	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
8¼	7⅜	Burroughs Add	.40	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
15	12¾	Byers		100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
		—C—						
10¾	8¾	Calif Packing		100	9	9	9	9
17⅝	10½	Canadian Pacific		2100	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅞
15½	14	Cannon Mills	1	100	14	14	14	
50	39¾	Case Thresh		3100	42⅜	40¾	41¼	42½
9½	6¾	Caterpillar Trac	.50	400	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
9	6¾	Celanese Corp		100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
⅜	⅜	Celotex cv		100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
17	14	Central Agulrre	1½	100	16	16	16	16¼
8⅝	5⅞	Cerro de Pasco		400	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
19½	14⅞	Chesapeake Corp	2	1200	18½	18¼	18½	19
30	26¼	Ches & Ohio	2½	1100	28¾	28½	28⅝	28⅞
8⅜	6¼	Chi & Gt W pf		100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
3½	2	Chi Mil St P&O pf		10	3½	3½	3½	
2⅜	1⅜	Chi Mil & St P		100	1¾	1¾	1⅜	2
3½	2¼	Chi Mil & StP pf		100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
6¼	3⅜	Chi & N'western		200	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
9¼	5⅞	Chi & N'west pf		100	7	7	7	
7½	5⅞	Chi Pneu T pf		100	7	7	7	
5⅝	3⅜	Chi Rock Isl & P		100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7½	5⅜	Chi RI&P 6%		400	6	5½	5½	6
7	6	Chickasha Cot O		200	6	6	6	6½
17¼	11½	Chrysler	1	6500	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾
⅜	⅜	City Stores		200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13	11	Colgate-Palm-P		300	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
81	66	Colg-Palm-P pf		200	66	66	66	70
5	3½	Collins & Aikman		100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
19	14	Colo & So ipf		10	18	18	18	19
13¾	13¼	Columbia Gas	1	2500	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	14⅛
77⅝	68	Columbia G pf A	6	300	69¼	69¼	69¼	68
35¾	27¼	Columbian Carb	2	400	30⅛	30	30	30½
6	4⅜	Comm Chedit		200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
76	72⅜	Comm Cred ipf	6½	70	76	72½	76	72⅝
25	18½	Comm Inv Tr	2	600	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
111⅜	106	Comm I2Tr 6½%	6½	10	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
97½	84	Comm I Tr cv pf	6	200	96	96	96	96⅝
12¼	10	Comm Solvents	.60	2000	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅝
2⅞	2½	Comwith & So		700	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	37½	Comwith S 6pf	6	300	37½	36½	36½	37½
11⅞	6	Consol Film 1 pf		600	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10
63¼	51	Consol Gas	4	5000	52¼	51¼	51⅝	51⅞
5½	4	Consol Laundries	½	200	4	4	4	4⅛
5⅞	5½	Consol Oil		600	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
⅜	⅜	Consol Textile		100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
42½	38½	Cont Can	2	800	39¾	39⅜	39¾	40½
17¼	14⅞	Cont Insurance	1.20	600	16	15¾	16	16¼
2¾	1¾	Cont Motors		200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6¼	5¾	Cont Oil		200	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
56¼	52¼	Corn Products		1000	54⅜	53¾	53⅝	54
4¼	3½	Coty		500	4	4	4	3⅞
28⅞	24⅛	Cream of Wheat	2‡	600	27½	27	27	27
19	15⅜	Crown Cork & S		600	15¾	15½	15½	16
24	17½	Crucible Steel pf		10	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
48⅝	39⅞	Curtis Pub pf	7	200	39⅞	39½	39⅝	
2½	1¾	Curtiss-Wright		1000	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
3⅞	2⅞	Curtiss-Wright A		100	3	3	3	
		—D—						
6	3½	Davega St	.60	700	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5⅝
58¼	45	Del & Hudson	6	6500	51½	51	51¼	51¾
27⅜	20½	Del Lack & W		6500	25	24	24¼	25⅜
71½	67	Detroit Edison	6	200	67¾	67¾	67⅝	68
28	26½	Diamond M pf	1½	200	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
15⅝	12⅛	Dome Mines	1†	4700	15½	15½	15½	15
13¾	10½	Douglas A	.75	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
41½	34¾	du Pont de Nem		4400	35⅝	34¾	35	35½
106	102	du Pont deb		500	103	102	102	
102	100	Duquesne Lt pf		20	101½	101½	101½	101½
		—E—						
61⅜	54	Eastman Kodak	3	200	57	57	57	56½
6	5⅛	Eaton Axle & Sp		100	5½	5½	5½	5½
½	⅜	Eitingon Schild		1900	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20⅞	17¼	Elec Auto-Lite	1.20	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
7⅞	5½	Elec Pow & Lt		200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
20½	14⅜	Elec Pow & L pf	2.34	800	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½
31½	29	Engineers P S 5pf		200	29	29	29	
11	9½	Equitable Off Big		200	9½	9½	9½	10
35	28	Engineers PS ww		100	30	30	30	
6½	5	Erie RR		300	5½	5½	5½	5¾
5¼	4½	Erie RR 2pf		300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		—F—						
1¼	1⅛	Fed Screw W		200	1	1	1	1
18⅜	15⅞	Fidelity Phe F In	1.20	800	17¼	16⅜	16½	17¼
63⅜	58	Firstn T&R pf A	6	200	58	58	58	59½
56	51	First Nat Stores	2½	1000	51¼	51	51	51¼
20½	18¼	Fourth Nat Inv	1.10	200	19	19	19	18⅜
2½	1⅜	Fox Film A		500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
26⅝	22½	Freeport Texas	2	300	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¾
		—G—						
4	2¾	Gen Am Inv		100	3	3	3	2¾
19⅜	16⅝	Gen Am Tnk Car		200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
14⅜	13	Gen Baking	2	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
3¼	2⅜	Gen Bronze		300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1½	1½	Gen Cable		400	1½	1½	1½	
10	7½	Gen Cable pf		70	7½	7½	7½	
16⅝	13⅜	Gen Electric	.40	3500	14	13⅜	13½	13¾
12	11⅜	Gen Elec Sp	.60	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
27¾	22⅛	Gen Foods	2	1700	23⅜	23¼	23½	23⅛
1¾	1¼	Gen Gas & E A		300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
41½	38½	Gen Mills	3	200	40	40	40	40¼
14⅞	12	Gen Motors	1	12500	12½	12	12½	12½
77¼	72¼	Gen Mot 5% pf		300	73½	73½	73½	73½
3¾	2⅝	Gen Pub Service		200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
20⅞	13¼	Gen Ry Signal	1	100	19	19	19	19¼
⅞	½	Gen Realty		100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6½	3½	Gen Refractories		100	3½	3½	3½	
20¼	15⅞	Gillette Saf Raz	1	3100	16½	15⅞	16	16¼
1½	⅞	Gimbel Bros		100	1	1	1	
16⅞	14	Gold Dust	1.20	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
18½	10	Goodrich pf		200	10¼	10	10	12
18¾	11⅜	Goodyear		1200	12	12	12	12
45	30	Goodyear 1pf	7	100	30	30	30	30½
13¾	12	Gotham Silk Hos		300	12½	12	12	12½
2½	1¾	Graham Paige		500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
6¼	5	Grand Union		200	5¼	5	5	6¼
21¾	17	Grant (W T)	1	300	17	17	17	17
11⅜	7⅝	Great Nor pf		1300	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅝
9	7	Great West Sug		200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
79	72½	Great W Sug pf	7	10	76	76	76	79
⅜	¼	Guantanamo Sug		100	¼	¼	¼	
		—H—						
19½	17½	Hackensack Wtr	1½	100	17½	17½	17½	18¾
4¼	4	Hall Printing		100	4	4	4	
8	7½	Harbison Walker		100	7½	7½	7½	
95	87½	Hercules Powd pf	7	10	94	94	94	
7	3½	Hilland Furnace		100	6½	6¾	6½	
158¾	145	Homestake Min	9	400	158½	157	158	158½
2½	1⅞	Houdaille Her B		100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
51½	50	Household Fin pf	4.20	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	
7⅝	5½	Howe Sound	.40	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15¾	14⅜	Hudson & Man	2½	100	14½	14½	14½	
5½	4⅛	Hudson Motor		100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3⅛	2⅜	Hupp Motors		200	2½	2½	2½	2½
		—I—						
14⅜	11¼	Ill Central		1000	14	13½	13½	13⅝
35⅜	28½	Indus Rayon		300	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
31⅛	23¼	Ingersoll-Rand	1½	200	24½	23½	23½	24
7½	4¼	Interboro Rap T		3900	6⅞	6	6¼	6¾
97½	87½	Int Business M	6	100	89¼	89¼	89¼	89
4	2⅞	Int Carriers	.20	300	4	3⅞	4	
25¼	20	Int Harvester	1.20	2100	20½	20	20	20¾
85¾	80	Int Harvester pf	7	400	85¾	85¾	85¾	
6¼	⅓	Int Hydroelec		200	4½	4½	4½	4½
8½	7⅜	Int Nickel		1400	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
4¾	2½	Int Paper 7%		50	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	3
		—J—						
28	25	Jewel Tea	3	100	27½	27½	27¼	28
23¾	18¾	Johns Manville		1400	19¼	18⅝	19	19¾
50	35	Jones & L'lin pf		30	38	38	35	35
		—K—						
3¾	3½	Kaufmann D St		100	3½	3½	3½	
2	1¼	Kelly-Springfield		100	1½	1½	1½	1½
	½	Kelsey Hayes W		100	½	½	½	⅜
5⅜	4⅜	Kelvinator Corp		100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10¼	8¼	Kennecott Cop		1200	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅝
10⅜	8⅜	Kresge	1	600	9	9	9	9
18¼	16½	Kroger Groc & B	1	100	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17
		—L—						
47⅜	41¼	Lehman Corp	2.40	200	42⅜	42⅜	43⅜	43
14⅞	13	Liquid Carbonic		100	13	13	13	13¼
21½	15⅜	Loew's Inc	3	1300	16	15⅝	15½	16
3¼	2¾	Loft Inc		100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
27	23	Looss-Wrlies Disc	2	100	24	24	24	
29¼	21¾	Louisville & N		300	27¼	27	27¼	26
		—M—						
17¾	16½	McCall Corp	2	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
23	18⅜	McIntyre Porcu	1½†	3900	23½	22¾	22⅞	22¼
51⅞	44½	McKeesport Tin	4	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	⅝	McLellan Stores		100	½	½	½	
20½	15½	Mack Trucks	1	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
35⅝	25½	Macy (RH) & Co	2	300	26	26	26	25¾
10⅜	6	Man Ely mg		2700	10½	9¼	9¼	10
11½	10	Marine Mid	.80	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
13½	11¾	May Dept Stores	1	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
4¼	4⅜	Mid-Cont Pet		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8¾	5¾	Midland Steel		100	5⅝	5½	5½	
8¾	5¾	Mo Kan & Tex		200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
17½	11½	Mo K&T pf		500	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16½
7	4¼	Mo Pacific pf		500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
31	27½	Monsanto Chem	1¼	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
15	12⅜	Montgom Ward		2100	13	12⅝	12⅝	17⅞
6½	5	Mullins Mfg		100	5	5	5	
7½	7½	Munsingwear		100	7½	7½	7½	
3¾	2½	Murray Body		200	2½	2½	2½	2½
		—N—						
15⅛	13¼	Nash Motors	1	300	14½	14	14	14⅜
41	36	Nat Biscuit	2.80	1400	36½	36	36¼	36⅞
18½	13⅜	Nat Dairy Prod	2	3800	14¼	13⅞	14	14
15¼	11⅜	Nat Pow & Lt	1	600	12	12	12	12
22	19	Nat Steel	.50	200	19½	19½	19½	19¾
22½	20	Nat Supply pf		10	20	20	20	20
8⅛	6	Nat Surety		300	6	6	6	6⅛
21⅜	16⅞	NY Central		4700	19	18½	18½	19¼
5	3¼	NY C & StL pf		500	4⅜	4½	4⅞	4½
17⅝	13	NY NH & H		1800	15½	15½	15½	15¾
30¾	25½	NY NH & H pf		100	27	27	27	27
11¾	7⅜	NY Ont & W		100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
3¼	2¼	NY Shipbldg pf		300	3¼	3¼	3¼	8
38¼	31	NY Shipbldg pf		10	34½	34½	34½	38
110	109½	NY Steam 7%		10	104	104	104	
101	95	NY Steam 6%		10	95	95	95	95
21¼	17⅜	Noranda M	1.10e	2400	21½	20¾	20¾	20¾
124½	114	Norfolk & West		100	120	120	120	
31½	24¼	North American	10a	1800	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
46	42¾	North Amer pf		100	44	44	44	
7½	5½	No Am Aviation		1500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
17⅜	13	Northern Pacific		100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
7½	5½	Ohio Oil	.50e	2700	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6½
13½	10¾	Otis Elevator	1	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
10⅞	7	Otis Steel ppf		20	7¼	7¼	7¼	
37	33½	Owens Ill Glass		100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¼
		—P—						
31¼	28¼	Pacific Gas&El	2	500	29¼	29	29	28¼
43⅜	36¼	Pacific Lighting	3	300	36½	36½	36½	36½
2½	2¼	Packard Motor		400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅝	⅝	Paramount Pub		400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
⅜	⅜	Pathe Exchange		400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1½	1	Peerless Motor		100	1	1	1	
31½	29	Penick & Ford	1	200	29	29	29	
5¼	4¼	Penn Dixie C pf		100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27¾	24½	Penney (J C)	1.80	400	25¼	25	25	25¼
102½	90	Penney (JC) pf	6	100	101½	101½	101½	101⅜
19¼	13¾	Pennsylvania RR		3800	18½	17¾	17⅞	18⅜
78	57	Peoples GasLt&C	5	100	57	57	57	
1¾	1¼

WINTER WHEAT CROP REPORTS MORE BULLISH

Adverse Weather, However, Has Little Effect on Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 4—Crop reports on winter wheat have been more bullish this week than at any time so far this winter, another week of drought, high winds and soil blowing in the West and Southwest increasing the apprehension in regard to the crop. So far as the market has been concerned, however, they had little if any effect.

This is not particularly unusual, however, as crop damage news is rarely effective during the dormant period of the crop. If growing conditions a few weeks hence substantiate the present bad reports, there will doubtless be a different story to tell.

The wheat market all through the week was dull, and fluctuations were narrow. A bad break in Canadian exchange unsettled the market for a time, but on the whole had little effect, while weakness in the stock market curtailed buying to some extent but did not increase the selling pressure to any degree.

Domestic cash trade news tended to bear out recent statements in regard to the supplies back in first hands, current estimates being to the effect that farm reserves were much smaller than supposed owing to heavy farm feeding and a large amount of grinding by country grist-mills. Small receipts of winter wheat also seemed to substantiate this view, especially as contract grades of wheat are selling on the May basis, which is unusual at this time.

In spite of the bullish features in the situation traders are still disposed to wait for more aggressive leadership than has been displayed for some time.

Canadian wheat sales for export were heavy on the big crop in Canadian funds, but otherwise the trade was slow, and Argentina and Australia have the bulk of the export trade at the present time. However, both these countries are selling a great deal of wheat to non-European countries, the Australian sales to the Far East being unusually heavy, while Argentina is shipping wheat again to Brazil in normal quantity.

Washington developments are counted upon to be a factor in the commodity markets the next few months, reports indicating a trend toward inflation of some kind or other, aimed at raising prices for farm products.

In corn the trade has been stagnant much of the time. Price changes have been small, with a downward tendency. Country offerings have increased at times, while the shipping demand is sluggish.

Argentine news has not given much encouragement to buyers as shipments from that country were again liberal, and there is slight foreign interest in American corn.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR GOLD MINE SHARES IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The market for South African gold mine shares overflowed into the street after the close of trading on the stock exchange where new high levels were reached today in some leading issues.

Throgmorton Street was jammed, the busy traders shouldered by crowds of sightseers. The tendency, however, was not quite so firm as on the regular market. Prices dropped to some extent, largely as a result of selling orders from Paris.

The crowd thinned out quickly when it began to rain and only a few were left at 2 o'clock. It appeared that the gold rush boom of the past week was practically over.

GRAIN PRICES LOWER IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Grain prices averaged lower early today, influenced by downturns of wheat quotations at Liverpool. Cables reported British millers were buying only in a hand to mouth way.

Opening ⅛@⅛ off, wheat later held near the initial range. Corn started unchanged to a shade higher and subsequently sagged.

Opening prices were: Wheat—May, 46⅝@⅝; July, 47¼; Sept., 48½. Corn—May, 25½@⅝; July, 27¼. Sept., 28½. Oats—May, 16⅜@⅝.

GRANT SALES OFF 5 P. C.

January sales of W. T. Grant Company aggregated $4,270,210, a decrease of 5 per cent from January, 1932.

Growing Stability Noted in Business

THERE has been more sustained stability in the trade situation recently than at any time in the last three years, according to Dun's weekly review of business. Changes in various lines have been in the right direction, and, while gains are not large, there is confidence that they portend a further accumulation of factors that will prove fundamental improvement is under way. Sales in dry goods lines are expanding, the footwear trade reports an improvement, and there are continuous gains shown by nearly all divisions of the textile industry.

Rayon production is practically at capacity levels, with nearly 75 per cent of the March output already sold. A better showing is also being made in the silk and wool mills. There has been a moderate upswing in the steel industry which registers the fourth successive weekly gain in operating schedules. A considerable number of companies this week are reporting increased activity, especially those identified with industries such as automotive, electrical goods, furniture, hardware, glass, crockery, jewelry, paper and stationery.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	29¾	29½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33¼	32½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	33¼	32½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	24¼	23½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	10	9⅝
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	50	50
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	31½	31
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	79½	79⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	70	70
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	85½	85½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104½	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106⅝	106¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	104½	104
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104¼	103⅞
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	107½	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	44	44
Armour & Co 4½s '39	96	95½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	78½	78
Associated Oil 6s '35	73½	73
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	103¼	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88⅝	88¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87	86⅝
Atch T&SF 4s '05	95½	94⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	83½	83½
Atch T&SF 4½s C¾A div '62	92⅝	92⅜
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	96⅛	96⅛
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	84	84
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	88½	22½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	13	13
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	51	51
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	60	60½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	65	64¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	30¾	30⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	41	41
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	89	87½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	45	45
Boston & NY 4s '55	72½	72½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 ct.	63⅜	63⅜
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	4⅛	4⅛
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	75	75
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	106½	106½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	94⅜	94
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	110	110
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	105¾	105¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	46¼	46¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	24⅞	24⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	47½	47½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83½	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	83⅜	83
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87¾	87¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	87¼	87½
Can North deb 7s '40	100	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	100½	100½
Can Pacific 5s '54	60	59½
Can South 5s A '62	75	74½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	85½	85¼
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	88¼	88¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	106	105¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	83	83
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	57¼	57
Cen RR & Bk Co of G 5s '37	94½	94
Ches Corp 5s '47	30	30
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	71¼	71
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101½
Ches & O 4½s B	104½	104½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	93¼	92½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	40	40
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97⅛	96¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	92½	92½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	35	35
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	5	5
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	19	18⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	15	15
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	11	10¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	49½	49½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	55	53¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	12⅞	12⅞
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	101	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105¼	105¼
Childs Co 5s '43	102¼	102
Chile Copper 5s '47	37	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	42	40¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s	98⅝	98⅝
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 wi	103½	103½
Clec Un Term 5½s '72	102½	102⅜
Colonial Oil 6s '38	70	69¾
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	83	34¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May.	83⅞	83
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	94¾	83⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103	94¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	81¼	102⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	100½	81¼
Con Gas 5s '57	103¾	100⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	103½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	16⅜	105½
Corn Prod Refg 5s '34	104¼	16⅜
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	58	104¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20	56½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	20	19¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82	20
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	95	81¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	31	95
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13	31
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	17½	13
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97¾	16½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	97¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	99¾	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101⅛	100⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83¾	100
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	60	83¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¼	60
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	39¼	104
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	39	39
Erie RR gen 4s '96	75	39
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	75
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27½	27¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	70¾	27½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	70¾	70¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	72	72
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	80	80
Gimbel Bros 5s '37	100¾	100⅝
Goodrich 6s '45	43½	43½
Goodrich Tire 5s '57	47	47
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99	99
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '40	101	98½
Great Northern 4½s '61	79½	100½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43	79½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	58	40
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57	57
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	53	33¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	53
Ill Bell Tel 5½s '55	106¾	88½
Ill Central 4s '53	44½	106¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37⅞	44
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	47	37½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¾	46¾
Ind Lou 4s '56	27¼	100¾
Inland Steel 4⅛s B '81	80	27¼
Indiana Nat Gas 5s '36	96½	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	35⅞	96½
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	58½	35⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	19½	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	68¾	19
Int G Nor 5s C '56	17¼	67
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22½	68¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	37	17¾
Int Paper 6s '55	13	37
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	29⅝	13
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	26½	29⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	30⅜	25¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28¾	29⅛
Kan City Pts&Mem 4s '36	52	27¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104	103⅜
Kan City So 4½s B '57	103¾	103⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	56	54
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '52	92¼	92½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	93⅜	93
Kings Co El 5s '37	35	34½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	107¼	107¼
Lake Shore & Ms 3½s '97	81	81
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	89	89
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s '2003	35½	35½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	66½	66⅜
Long Island rfg 4s '49	91½	91
Long Island 5s '34	101	101
Louis & Nash Gen 4s '57	105¼	105¼
Louis & Nash Unified 4s '40	89	89
L&N rfg 4½s 2003	68	68
L&N rfg 5½s 2003 B	71¾	71
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	75⅜	75¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	37½	37½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70	70
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	29¾	29¾
McCrory Edison 4½s '68	86¾	86¾
Mich Cen 4½s '79	61	61
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76⅝	76⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77	77
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	40	40
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	35	34⅞
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	53	53
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	62	62
Mo K & T prl 4s B '62	39	39
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	9½	9½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22½	22½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22½	22½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22¾	22⅜
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22½	22½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22½	22¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	22¼	22¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	75½
Montana Power 5s A '62	60¾	60¾
Montana Cent 5s	92	92
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	81½	81½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	78	77½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	56½	56
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	80¾	80¾
Nat Rys Co of Mex 4½s 26	1¾	1¾
Newberry 5½s	79	79
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	70	70
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105	104¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	92½	109½
N O Pub Serv 5s '55 B	57	91¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	23	56½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	23
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44⅜	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	43½	43½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48	43½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	62¼	47¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	69⅝	61¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	15½	69⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	18¾	15½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	10½	18¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	95	10½
NY Edison 3s C '51	33	95
NY Edison 5s E '44	105¾	33
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	106¾	105¾
NY GELH&P gu pr 4s '49	113¾	106¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103	113½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	112⅝	102½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	81½	112½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	79	61
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	79¾	79
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	48½	79¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	47⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103½	105
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102¾	102½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	107½	102¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105¾	107½
Nor & Southern 5s '41	104¾	105½
Norf & W con 4s '96	3¾	104½
Norf & W div 4s '44	99½	3¾
North Am Co 5s '61	101	99¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	82¼	101
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	85	82
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	108	85
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	59	104½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	86¾	59
Nor Pacific 5s A '41	73⅞	86½
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	103	73⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '51	103½	103
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102½	106
Owens Ill Glass	101¼	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¾	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¾	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	38¾	38¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	8⅞	8½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	33	32½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	9¾	9⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	52½	52⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92½	92¼
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	100	99¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s con	71	70½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104¾	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s' 68	90	90
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	97	96¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	103¾	103½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	71¼	71
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	87	86⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99½	99
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	39½	39⅛
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s B	37	35
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	37	37
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	84¾	64
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	100	99¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	21½	21
Pub Svc E&G 4s	46	46
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99¼	99
Pure Oil 5½s '37	103½	103⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77¼	77
Purity Baking 5s '48	73⅛	73⅛
Radio Keith Orpheum 6s	63	63
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	8½	8½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	38⅛	38⅛
Rochester Gas 5s	25	25
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	103¾	103½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	22	22
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	46½	46½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50 ct	12	11½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct	12	11⅞
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	6½	6½
St Louis Peoria & NW 5s	6¾	6¾
StP M&M con 4s '33	40	38½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	94½	94
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	100¼	100¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	61	61
Seabd A L 6s ct	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	2½	2½
Shell Union 5s '47	78¼	78¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77	77
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	78	78
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	40⅜	40⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¾	103½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	105½	105⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	76¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	78	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50	48¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	67¾	50
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	67¾	67¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	20	19½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	61	60½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	24	24
Southern Ry 4s MdeO div '38	25¾	25¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	29¼	29¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	44	44
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	106½	106
Studebaker 6s '42	104¾	104
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	33½	33¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93¼	92½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	84¼	84
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101	101
Texas Corp 5s '44	84	84
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	87½	87½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	97½	97½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51½	51½
Third Ave 5s '37	44½	44⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	90	90
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	28	27
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	23	23
Union El L & P 5s '57	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	103¾	103½
Union Pacific 4s '68	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84¾	84¾
US Rubber cv 5s '47	9	9
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	39	39
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	70½	69⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	25½	25
Vanadium 5s '41	29	28
Virginia El & P 5½s	42	42
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104¼	105
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	9A6¼	96
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	102½	102½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	46	46
Wabash RR 1st 5s	6¼	6¼
Wabash RR 5s D '80	60	60
Walworth 6s '45	7	7
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	14	13½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	23½	22
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	105¼	105½
West Pa Pow 5s F '83	14	14
West Shore 4s 2361	108	107½
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	72	70
Western Electric 5s '44	78	75
Western Maryland 4s '52	100¾	100⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	63¼	63
Western Union 5s '51	65	65
Western Union 5s '60	52	51½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	51¾	50
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	10½	9¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 4	Feb 3
3½s '47	103.18	103.14	103.14	103.18
1st 4¼s '32	102.26	102.25	102.25	102.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.13	103.14	103.14
4th 4¼s reg	103.12	103.13	103.18	103.12
US 2s '55	98.26	98.22	98.24	98.24
US 2½s '49	100.2	100.00	100.01	100.00
US 3½s '43 March	102.22	102.21	102.21	102.25
US 3½s '43 June	103.26	103.22	103.26	103.25
US 3½s '47	102.30	102.20	102.20	102.20
US 3¼s '46	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.11
US 4s '44	106.30	106.27	106.30	106.30
US 4¼s '52	111.00	110.27	110.27	110.31

FOREIGN BONDS

Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47¾	47¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	47¼	47⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	47½	47⅜	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48	47⅞	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48	47⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	47¼	46⅞	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47¼	47⅛	
Australia 4½s '56	74	69¾	
Australia 5s '55	74	69¾	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	74½	73⅝	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	92¼	92¼	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	58½	55⅞	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96	95¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101	101	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104	105⅝	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	104	104	
Berlin Elec El 6½s '51	59	56¾	
Berlin Elec El 6½s' 51	56¾	56¼	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	51	51	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	55¾	55¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	5	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104¾	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	18¾	18¾	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21¼	21¼	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21¼	21⅛	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22⅜	22⅜	
Bremen 7s '35	61	61	
Brisbane 5s '58	66½	66½	
Bulgaria 7s '67	22	22	
Canada (Dom) 4s	83¾	83½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98	98	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38	97½	97½	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	13¼	13¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8⅞	8⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8¾	8¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8¼	8¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8½	8½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	8½	8½	
Chile (Rep) 6s 63	8½	8½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	27	27	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27¼	27	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '61 Jan	27¼	27¼	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	35	34	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('34) '44	34½	34	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	88	88	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	73¼	72½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	14	14	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67½	66½	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctf '32 sta	78	78	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	84	84	
Dresden 7s '45	41	41	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	59	59	
Dutch El 6s '47	51¾	50¼	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	98	98	
Fiat 7s '46 war	50¼	50¼	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95	95	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	61¾	61¾	
Frankfort 6½s '53	100¾	100½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	38½	38½	
French (Rep) 7½s '42	121¼	121¼	
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	124½	124⅜	
German 7s '49	67⅞	67¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	76	76	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	61½	60⅝	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53	53	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '60	52	51½	
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	60¾	60	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	44¼	43¾	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	56	56	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	41¾	40½	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	54	52¾	
Graz 8s '54	58	58	
Hamburg 6s '46	54½	54½	
Harpen 6½s '49 ww	45½	45½	
Hungary Mun 7s '45	63½	63½	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	20	20	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	43¾	43½	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	96	
Italy (King) 7s '51	94	94	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	99½	99½	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	343	34	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	40½	40½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s 54	47	47	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	59	58¼	
Karstadt 6s '43	18½	18	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	32⅝	32½	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	10½	10	
Lyons (City) 6s '34 ww	87¼	87½	
Medellin 6½s '54	104¾	104¾	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	107	107	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	87¾	87¾	
Nord Rys 4½s '50	17	16⅜	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	106	105¼	
Norway (King) 5s '63	50½	49½	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	77	77	
Norway (King) 6s '43	80	80	
Norway (King) 6s '52	89	88¼	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	87	87	
Nuremberg 6s '52	68¾	68½	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	42½	42½	
Ostmunbauco (State) 7s '47	41¼	41¼	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8	8	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5½	5	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	5½	5½	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	7¾	7¾	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54	54	
Prussia 6½s '51	63	62¾	
Prussia 6s '52	49	48¾	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	48¼	47	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	81½	81½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	91¼	91¼	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	55	54½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	53½	53½	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	53	53	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	46	46	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	50¾	50	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53.	10	10	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	13¾	12½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	15	14½	
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90½	89½	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	71½	71½	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	15	14¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '58	12¾	12⅞	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '40	57	57	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	56½	56½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	54	54	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19	19	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	19¼	19¼	
Siemens 6½s '51	33¾	33	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	73	73	
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	43½

COCHRAN WINS WORLD'S TITLE

Takes the Professional Three-Cushion Billiard Championship

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Welker Cochran	8	1	9	36
J. M. Layton	6	3	11	35
J. N. Boseman Jr.	6	3	13	28
T. S. Denton	5	4	9	37
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	5	8	49
A. J. Thurnblad	4	5	10	43
F. S. Scoville	4	5	6	46
Otto Reiselt	3	6	8	58
C. L. Jackson	3	6	9	39
A. K Hall	2	7	9	44

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 4—Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., became the first balkline star ever to win the world's championship at three-cushion billiards in the tournament that ended here last night. Cochran, once champion of the 18.2 game, proved master also at the angle style by defeating John M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., 10 times a former champion, whose special forte in the past has been balking the balk-liners. The score was 50 to 33 in 38 innings. Cochran's record for the tournament was 435 points in 395 innings, which gives him the best grand average.

This victory gave Cochran a standing of 8 won and 1 lost, and threw Layton into a tie for second with J. N. Bozeman Jr., of Vallejo, Calif., with 6 won and 3 lost. Layton and Bozeman will play for second place money on Monday night.

Cochran captured the diamond medal, a salary of $4000, cash of $1000 and 15 per cent of the net gate receipts. Layton and Bozeman play for the $2000 salary, $800 cash and 14 per cent of the gate for second, and $600 and 13 per cent for third. Total prizes aside from the gate amount to $10,500 for the 10 players.

No room for doubt of his mastery of the triangular game was left by Cochran in defeating Layton. When he got within reach of victory he reached out and took it without hesitation, finishing with runs of 5 and 2. These runs, it happened, matched those of Layton made in the same innings. Cochran played in brilliant stroke all evening, made only three bad misses and only once did he have more than two scoreless consecutive innings.

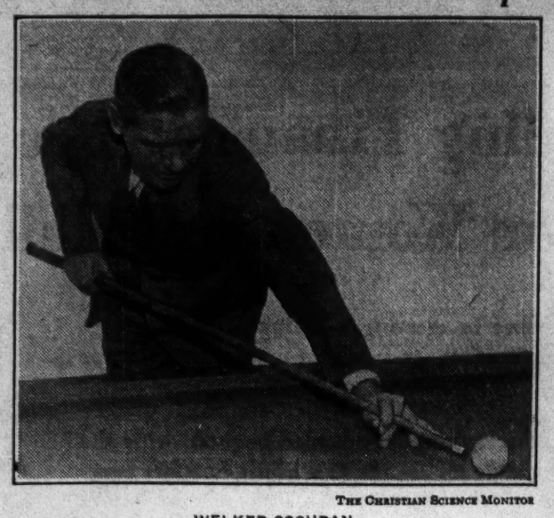
This one slow stretch came from the fourteenth to the seventeenth inclusive, when Layton was leading, 16 to 14. The red ball got cramped in a corner. Neither player cared to play from the red; they kept hitting the white first and then could not reach the second ball. Cochran finally got it out, counting twice, and tying the score.

Layton was not quite up to his best game, Cochran may be blamed for some of this, as he kept leaving hard problems. After Cochran tied him in the eighteenth, Layton ran 2 against Cochran's 1, thereby leading for the last time by a count of 18 to 17. The balkliner ran a 4 and four innings later a 6, the high run of the night, and from there on stretched the margin ever wider The score by innings:

Cochran—1 0 2 0 1 0 5 1 2 1s 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 1 1 0 0 6 1 1 1 0 2 0 5s 2 0 3 0 0 5 2—50. Innings—38. High run—6. Safeties—2.

Layton—4 0 0 0 1 0 0f 2s 5 2 3s 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0s 1 0 0 0s 0 3 0 0 0 0s 0 1 2s 0 5 2—33. Innings—38. High run—5. Safeties—6. Foul—1 (1 off, shooting wrong ball). Referee—C. H. McElligott.

New Three-Cushion Billiard Champion



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELKER COCHRAN

Dann and Merrill Reach Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 4—The final-round match in the sixth annual United States championship of golf club champions will be between representatives of the North and the South as the result of the semifinal round played over the St. Augustine Links here yesterday.

Carl M. Dann Jr. of Orlando, Fla., came through the semifinal test with a 3-and-2 victory over Edmond P. Kirouac of Walpole, the Massachusetts state champion, and Isaac Lincoln Merrill Jr. of Camden, Maine, a student at Rollins College, Winter Park, defeated Jack Toomer of Jacksonville, Florida state champion, 2 and 1.

A large gallery followed the players yesterday. Dann turned in the best round of the day, with a sub-par 71 in the morning session to lead Kirouac 5 up for the first 18 of the 36-hole contest.

Merrill and Toomer, on the other hand, waged an even battle, but the excellent short game displayed by the Maine contestant enabled him to keep in front by a slight margin. Merrill was only 1 up at the end of the morning 18 holes. The summary:

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP OF GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONS

Semifinal Round

Isaac Lincoln Merrill Jr., Camden, Maine, defeated Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla., 2 and 1.

Carl M. Dann Jr., Orlando, Fla., defeated Edmond P. Kirouac, Walpole, Mass., 3 and 2.

Playoff to End Hockey Season

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE
(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Oakland	16	2	11	100	92	.593
Hollywood	15	3	16	151	161	.484
San Francisco	11	3	15	118	116	.423

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 4—Steadily improving their playing form, the California Hockey League Rangers of San Francisco won a clear victory from Oakland, Jan. 30, 3 to 2, before a well-filled rink at San Francisco. Eddie Vokes' solo goal sent the home team into the lead in the second period. Lorne Cummings passed to his brother Don Cummings for the second Frisco goal; but Oakland soon tied the score with goals by Tony Anderson and Johnson from Harper. A wild third period ended the tie by Evan's pass to Jake Bond.

Jan. 31 at Oakland the home team defeated San Francisco, 5 to 4, in the last regular scheduled match of the season. An audience of slightly over 3800 greeted the players, who returned the compliment by a fine display of hockey. The game was tied three times before the last goal by Babs Johnson decided it. Howard Harper was prominent for the Oaks with three goals, Mullins passing for one of them and also converting Dafoe's pass for a score. Don Cummings scored twice for the losers.

The Hollywood team disbanded Jan. 28 because of indifferent attendance at its home matches. Oakland and San Francisco will begin a playoff Feb. 6, the best five out of nine games for the championship.

SCHISSLER LEAVES FOR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 4—Paul John Schissler, recently resigned head football coach and director of athletics at Oregon State College, left here for the east via Los Angeles yesterday. Upon departing, the ex-Beaver coach said that he had several prospective coaching positions in view and would investigate additional situations on his way east. He emphatically stated contrary to recently circulated rumors that he would remain in the coaching business. The selections committee, recently named by the Oregon State College board of control to select a successor to Schissler, has made no definite moves as yet. Dean H. S. Rogers, chairman of the selections committee, has some 70 applications at hand, but has done nothing to segregate them according to the fields of endeavor in which the applicants are now occupied.

PLAN PRO HOCKEY TOUR

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (AP)—Leo Dandurand, returning today from a New York conference with Lester Patrick, president of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, and Rene Racover, Paris sports promoter, said it was probable the Rangers and Montreal Canadiens would make a European tour this spring. Dandurand said final details remained to be worked out, but that the plan was for the two National Hockey League teams to play a series of exhibition games against each other in Paris, Berlin and other European capitals.

ENGLISH BOWLERS BRILLIANT

BRISBANE, Queensl., Feb. 4 (AP)—A Queensland cricket eleven was dismissed for 201 runs today in the first innings of an exhibition match with the English test match team. A crowd of 10,000 watched the local players fall easy victims to the bowling of Harold Larwood, W. E. Bowes and Hedley Verity. M. C. C. had scored six without loss of a wicket when play was closed for the day.

BOONE LEAVES FOR CAMP

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Figuring he can't get started too soon, Carl Boone, right-handed pitcher, signed by the Chicago White Sox last December, today was on his way west to begin training. Boone, who showed exceptional promise while with Indianapolis of the American Association several years ago, was signed as a free agent and remained in Chicago long enough yesterday to get transportation money.

DALLAS SIGNS JONNARD

DALLAS, Texas, Feb 3 (AP)—The Dallas club of the Texas League has announced the signing of Clarence Jonnard, former major-league catcher with the Chicago White Sox and St. Louis Cardinals.

British Billiards Rules Changed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The British pocket billiards season of 1932-33, which is now nearing its climax, will be written into history as a period of interesting experiment, necessitated by the superskill of the leading professionals. The game has become so easy to these people, with their mastery of close cannons, that large breaks have lost a great deal of their spectacularity and significance and the scoring of a thousand points at one run has become a commonplace.

Walter Lindrum is the man whose achievements really brought matters to a head. He enjoys an almost absurd superiority over all other players. When he goes to the table, his opponent can count upon a period of quiet and contemplation. This left-handed Australian makes a thousand points break, it would appear, whenever he really concentrates upon doing so. His break of 4137 against Joseph Davis last season stands out as easily the greatest ever made without the aid of freak strokes.

Lindrum Elevates Standard

While proceeding far ahead of his contemporaries as a scoring force, Lindrum has elevated the general standard of professional play in Britain so much that steps have now been taken to make sustained scoring more difficult. It has been decreed, provisionally, in the highest class of play that, in any one break, the cueman must send his ball across the balk-line once in each 200 points. A variation on this scheme is that he shall do so once in each 100 points. There is something to be said against this innovation, as well as for it, but it must be conceded that it has infused variety into the game and had the effect of lessening the frequency of four-figure breaks.

The outstanding events which will be decided in the course of the next few weeks are the professional and amateur championships of England, the Gold Cup Tournament and a series of three money matches between Joseph Davis, the reigning champion, and Willie Smith, a former holder of the title.

For the Gold Cup tournament, now in progress at Thurston's Hall, here, Lindrum, Davis, Tom Newman (a former England champion) and Clark McConachy, a famous New England player, will meet, each playing all the others in matches of a fortnight's duration. Lindrum will concede his opponents a start of 6000 points, and it will be surprising if he fails to win, in spite of this heavy handicap. The first heat, concluded Jan. 14, saw McConachy beat Davis by 20,678 points to 15,667.

Lee to Defend

In the amateur championship, Sydney Lee will defend his title from aspirants to it who include H. F. E. Coles, winner in 1929. A notable absentee is Laurence Steeples, the present champion of the British Empire and the English champion in 1930. Qualifying competitions are being held in various districts and the successful participants go forward into the championship proper, held in London.

It is rather curious that these events should bring into application a varied assortment of provisional rules. In the amateur championship, competitors may not make more than 15 consecutive shots off the red ball into the middle pocket (the standing rule permits 25), the Gold Cup tournament will be governed by the "200" balk-line rule and the Smith versus Davis conflict by the "100." The alteration for the amateurs is to prevent the growth of one-stroke specialists, and the amendment for the professionals is to stop them making endless series of close cannons. It is hoped at the end of the season, when the results of these experiments have been carefully studied, one code of billiards rules will be evolved, applicable to all classes of play.

FARLEY CLAIMS GOLF HONOR

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Feb. 4 (AP)—The Democratic golf championship of Warm Springs is claimed by James A. Farley, party chairman. Farley turned in a score of 52—for nine holes over the 3294-yard nine-hole par 35 Warm Springs Golf Course yesterday. The chief contestants for the title were Frank C. Walker, national treasurer, and Edward J. Flynn, New York Bronx leader. After Farley posted his score they tore up their cards and conceded the title.

REDS GET TWO PLAYERS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4 (AP)—Donie Bush brought two Minneapolis players to the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, Harry F. Rice, an outfielder, and Frank (Dutch) Henry, a left-handed pitcher. The deal was a cash trade, but the details were not revealed. At the same time the Reds sent Bob Asby, a catcher, to Minneapolis, although it was stressed that that deal was entirely apart from bringing Rice and Henry here.

TRADE W. KILREA FOR D. ROCHE

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (Canadian Press)—Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League last night announced they had traded Desse Roche for Wally Kilrea of the Ottawa Senators on a straight man-for-man basis, no cash being involved. Roche will thus rejoin his brother, Earl, a member of the Senators for the last week or two.

FITZSIMMONS, HEIMACH SIGN

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Fred Fitzsimmons, veteran right hander of the Giants' pitching staff, has signed his 1933 contract, it was announced here yesterday. The Brooklyn Dodgers also received a signed contract from Freddy Heimach, a left-handed boxman.

BEEKMAN POOL IN TITLE ROUND

Coyle Advances to Final by Defeating J. L. Pool 2d in Four Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—William E. Coyle of the Montclair Athletic Club placed himself among the elect of squash racquets yesterday when he defeated J. Lawrence Pool 2d for entry into the finals of the Metropolitan Class A individual singles championship, at the University Club. The loser has been holder of the title for the past two years, and is also twice a winner of the national title.

The other finalist is Beekman Pool, United States champion, who, like his brother, is a member of the Harvard Club, and who came through at the expense of Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club, in the other semifinal match yesterday. They will meet in the finals, and judging from the performance of Coyle yesterday, the battle is likely to be closely fought.

Both the winners dropped a game in their matches, though the loss in the case of Beekman Pool was due in part to a misunderstanding. In the third game, with Goodwin leading at 14—13, Pool served, but regarding it as a fault, caught the ball during the rally. The referee ruled that the shot was good, and the point and the game went to Goodwin. But in the other three games Pool had his wallops working well, and won about as he pleased, 15—8, 15—8, 13—15, 15—7.

Only in the initial game was Lawrence Pool able to make any stand, except on service, against the varied play of the 19-year-old Montclair player. Coyle was using his skill in handling the racquet with great effect, after he hit his stride in the second game, and only an occasional rally, when Pool used his service, and walloped the ball so that Coye could not use his racquet, balanced the account. A fine rally by Pool when trailing at 9—13, in the second game, tied the score, but Coyle took service on the next rally, and ran out the game two hands later. Similarly, Pool drew up to 10-all in the third, only to lose the game 15—12, with a soft angle shot from Coyle ending the game. Then Coyle used his service in turn in the final game to run six points and ended the battle two hands later, 6—15, 18—15, 15—12, 15—10.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Semifinal Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8, 13—15, 15—7.

William E. Coyle, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated J. Lawrence Pool 2d, Harvard Club, 6—15, 18—15, 15—12, 15—10.

Lott, Grant, Cohn And Sutter Win

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Three top-seeded tennis players, headed by the veteran George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, advanced easily through the quarterfinal round of the annual Pan-American championships here yesterday.

Lott, playing in top form, defeated S. Jarvis Adams of New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta defeated Gustavo Vollmer of Cuba, 6—4, 7—5; Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans defeated Richard Covington of Asheville, N. C., 6—1, 7—5, and Jay L. Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Carroll Turner of Miami, 6—4, 6—1.

Lott, a candidate for the United States Davis Cup team again after declining selection last year, was seeded No. 1 in the Pan-American tournament. Sutter was No. 2, Grant No. 3 and Turner No. 4. Cohn was not named in the seeded list.

Lott paired with Covington to win a hard-fought doubles quarterfinal match 11—9, 6—4, from John Nixon of Miami and Dr. Philip B. Hawk of New York.

Vollmer and Adams defeated Bob Gifford of Miami Beach and J. W. Morehead of Washington, 6—1, 6—2.

Turner and Gus Feuer of Miami defeated Larry Larsen and J. G. Kroel of Miami, 6—1, 6—0, while Sutter and Grant had to go three sets to defeat Judge Beaver of Hollywood, Fla., and Cohn 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

'BIG SIX' LEADERS BEST NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4—The University of Kansas basketball team defeated the University of Nebraska here last night, 34 to 20. Kansas is leading the "Big Six" Conference. Kansas led 22 to 7 at the half, and was in the lead after the first few moments of play until the end of the game. The summary:

KANSAS		NEBRASKA
Wells, Urie	lf	rg, Hokuf
Harrington, Benn	rf	lg, Henrion, Parsons
Curd, Wells, Johnson	c	c, Sauer, Copple
Gray, Klaas	lg	rf, Mason, Lunney
Schaake	rg	lf, Boswell, Henrion

Score—Kansas 34, Nebraska 20. Goals from floor—Johnson 5, Harrington 4, Gray 3, Wells 2 for Kansas; Parsons 2, Sauer 2, Boswell, Mason, Hokuf for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Harrington 4, Johnson, Gray for Kansas; Hokuf 5, Boswell for Nebraska. Referee—Dwight Ream, Washburn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 4—The Kansas State College basketball team won its second straight game after a series of four consecutive losses, by defeating Missouri, 35 to 28, last night. Kansas State led at the half 21 to 9, and the final score represented Missouri's greatest success at closing the gap. The summary:

KANSAS STATE		MISSOURI
Breen, Armstrong	lf	rg, Miller
Graham, Stoner, Blaine	rf, lg	lg, Jorgenson, Hatfield
Dalton, Farrell	c	c, Wagner
Boyd, Blaine	lg	rf, Stuber, Elgin
Skradski, Stoner	rg	lf, Cooper, Passer

Score—Kansas State 35, Missouri 28. Goals from floor—Graham 4, Boyd 4, Stoner 3, Dalton 3, Skradski 2, Breen for Kansas State; Wagner 5, Cooper 3, Miller, Jorgenson for Missouri. Goals from foul—Breen, Armstrong, Skradski for Kansas State; Miller 3, Wagner 3, Jorgenson, Cooper for Missouri. Referee—John Wulf, Kansas.

OREGON STATE WINS WASHINGTON GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 4—A tense grip took hold of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Basketball Conference, when Oregon State College was victorious over the University of Washington, 33 to 29, here last night, before 7000 fans. This defeat gave Washington its second with Oregon State only having three.

Edward C. Lewis '33, captain and Oregon State center, eluded the Washington checkers and scored 11 points. The score was 17 to 14 in Oregon State's favor at half time.

OREGON STATE		WASHINGTON
James, Hibbard	lf	rg, Lee, Arthaud
O'Connell	rf	lg, Heaman, Hanover
Lewis	c	c, P. Antoncich
Lenchitsky	lg	rf, Fuller
MacDonald	rg	lf, Weber

Score—Oregon State 33, Washington 29. Goals from floor—Lewis 5, Lenchitsky 4, O'Connell 3, Hibbard, MacDonald for Oregon State; P. Antoncich 2, Hanover 2, Weber 2, Fuller, Lee, Arthaud for Washington. Goals from foul—Lenchitsky 3, O'Connell, Lewis, MacDonald for Oregon State; Weber 3, Fuller 5, P. Antoncich for Washington. Referee—Piluso, Portland, Ore.

Bayside Wins In New York Group

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING—Eighth Round

NEW YORK GROUP

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Bayside T. C.	8	0	37	19	1.000
City A. C.	6	2	41	15	.750
Crescent A.-H. C.	6	2	36	20	.750
Squash Club	6	2	34	22	.750
Yale Club	6	2	33	23	.750
Columbia U. C.	4	4	30	26	.500
Harvard Club	2	6	23	33	.250
New York A. C.	1	7	22	34	.125
Princeton Club	1	7	19	37	.125
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	8	5	51	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Bayside Tennis Club won the championship of the New York group of the Metropolitan squash tennis association yesterday, when its team defeated Princeton Club, 5 to 2, while Yale Club, the only team which could tie it, was being defeated by City Athletic Club, also 5 to 2. There is still one round to play, but the Long Island team cannot be overtaken.

City Athletic Club, by its victory, climbed into a tie with three other teams for second place, including the loser, as well as Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, which defeated Harvard Club, 4 to 3, and The Squash Club, which profited by the default of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 7 to 0.

The remaining victor was Columbia University Club, which has been able to improve its position considerably as the season developed, after a bad start. It defeated New York Athletic Club, also 5 to 2, on the Columbia courts. The summary:

BAYSIDE T. C. 5, PRINCETON CLUB 2

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated W. P. Hoffman, 15—8, 17—18, 15—12.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside, defeated D. H. Alexander, 15—2, 15—4.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. W. Hill, 15—4, 15—5.

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated W. H. English Jr., 15—13, 15—9.

E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated F. H. Merrill, 15—7, 15—8.

F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated M. C. Markham, 10—15, 15—5, 15—7.

Rodney Blake, Bayside, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 12—15, 15—10, 15—2.

CITY A. C. 5, YALE CLUB 2

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated J. S. Becker, 15—10, 15—11.

H. A. Mayer, City, defeated W. D. Hoag, 18—17, 15—1.

Harold Ablowich, City, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., 15—5, 18—14.

Carlton Block, City, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 7—15, 15—11, 15—2.

Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated Lambert Prettyman, 15—12, 15—13.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated A. P. Heineman, 15—3, 15—12.

J. H. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, defeated C. B. Mergentime, 16—18, 18—15, 17—14.

CRESCENT A.-H. C. 4, HARVARD CLUB 3

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated R. C. Flack, 11—15, 15—12, 15—12.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated T. H. Hendrickson, 15—15, 17—16, 15—9.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated D. K. Clifford, 15—3, 13—18, 15—13.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated J. S. Murphy, 15—11, 18—13.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated M. S. Mattuck, 15—7, 15—11.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated D. J. Tobin, 15—7, 15—5.

Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, won from J. C. McCurrach, by default.

COLUMBIA U. C. 5, NEW YORK A. C. 2

C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated R. W. Georgi, 2—15, 15—10, 15—8.

N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., 15—13, 7—15, 15—4.

M. D. Grant, New York, won from W. J. Wilson, by default.

R. W. Ince, Columbia, defeated A. M. Thompson, 15—4, 15—11.

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia, defeated J. P. Leo, 3—1, default.

S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—4, 18—17.

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia, defeated P. R. Lawson, 13—15, 15—9, 15—8.

EXTRA OFFENSIVE DOWN PROPOSED

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—To help balance football in favor of the offensive side, the Eastern Association of intercollegiate football officials last night put forward a recommendation that the team in possession of the ball be given an extra down—five downs instead of four—when inside either their own or the opposing 20-yard line.

This proposal, designed by the officials to remove what they described as a handicap for the offensive side in either the "torrid" or "frigid" zones, came as a surprise on the eve of the special winter meeting of the new coaches' committee on football rules, called by Chairman Lou Little of Columbia, and added immediately to the debate over what, if anything, will be urged in the way of changes this year in the national gridiron code.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	17	4	8	78	46	38
London	16	6	8	65	43	38
Syracuse	16	5	10	88	75	37
Windsor	11	5	13	59	70	27
Detroit	9	2	18	48	66	20
Cleveland	6	4	19	61	99	16

RESULT FEB. 3

Windsor 3, Syracuse 1.

WHITEY FIELD FEATURES GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 4—Windsor Bulldogs scored their first victory of the season over Syracuse Stars here last night. The game ended, 3 to 1. William Charles Field, loaned to Windsor for the balance of the season, celebrated his début here by scoring two of the three goals against his former team mates, Russell Blinco got the other. Earl Miller accounted for the only Syracuse score.

MANN TO TEACH YOUNG PLAYERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP)—Leslie S. Mann, former National League star, last night announced that he will be one of the instructors at a school for young ball players at Hot Springs, Ark. Rogers Hornsby, George Sisler and Grover Alexander will be other teachers. The school is to run from Feb. 15 through March 15. Mann hopes to take a few lads from this section with him.

BARRY WOOD STARS ON ICE

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4 (AP)—Led by W. Barry Wood Jr., former Harvard star athlete, the Green Spring Valley team won the first half season title of the Baltimore Amateur Hockey League by defeating the University of Maryland Dental School, 4 to 2, last night. Playing a steady game, Wood scored one goal and assisted in the scoring of two others.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS WALES

SWANSEA, Wales, Feb. 4 (AP)—Scotland today defeated Wales, 11 to 4, at Rugby on a rain-soaked field, keeping on the offensive throughout the contest. It was the second of an international series, Wales defeating England, 7 to 3, two weeks ago at Twickenham.

Sweden Asks Why Pictures That Distort American Life Can Be So Freely Exported

Scandinavian Countries, Especially Norway and Denmark, Disapprove Drinking, Gangster Activities and Ostentatious Spending

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the twelfth.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — The low moral and intellectual standard of many American films has been noticed with anxiety in this country in view of the fact that American films are in a majority of all those shown here. More than once, bills have been presented in Parliament regarding sharper censorship of American pictures, but they have not resulted in any action being taken—chiefly because it would be difficult to make a law against the productions of only one country.

Many American films are said to give an unfavorable picture of American institutions and authorities. It has especially been noticed that sometimes law and order are depicted as rotten, with bribery rabid, and that justice is often gained only through "fist law." The number of gangster films gives the impression that the scenes they depict are daily occurrences in America and it has frequently caused surprise that America allows films to be exported which give such distorted pictures of American justice, law, order and social conditions.

American films do not give the impression that prohibition is a success in the United States; nor do they contribute to the defense of prohibition. When it has been possible to find a formal reason, scenes of unlawful liquor trade have been eliminated by the authorities here.

Despite the unfavorable picture of American conditions which the Hollywood films portray, it is not probably generally believed in Sweden that many of the American films now shown give a true view of American life. At the same time it is maintained that many unsuitable features of films now shown could be taken out without lessening the value of the film.

Since 1911 there has existed in Sweden a State Film Bureau which has to see and censor all films to be shown in the country.

There is no jealousy of the success of American films. Swedish production is as yet small and cannot fill the demand. Swedish films, however, always "go" well, and are especially popular now since talkies became the vogue.

In Sweden there is a strict censorship of films that may be shown to children; consequently there is little difficulty in arranging children's programs.

more often in American films than in European ones, in some films of sport, for instance, brutal traits are cut.

The Tarzan film of animal life has been prohibited to children, because of the brutality shown. Bullfighting as well as other forms of cruelty to animals is always eliminated. Cruelty by animals in nature is being cut or prohibited to children and sometimes also to grown-ups.

Otherwise, American films of the animal world and of geography and pictures which may be termed "culture films" have a high reputation

Danish Mothers Decry Lack of Home Control Depicted in U. S. Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Sixty per cent of the films used in Denmark are from the United States, while Germany supplies 30 per cent.

Practical education and many American institutions are admired in the United States pictures, but many a mother has expressed a desire that films showing the youth of the land having an unlimited supply of pocket money, and giving the impression that there is little respect for home authority, might be less incitingly presented.

The inconsistency of prohibition laws, if these are shown freely as violated, and specialized types of nationalities, are held to be not desirable, and some films have been cut in half because they pictured scenes of drinking and gambling.

Others have been banned as having nothing real at the back of them; these were chiefly long serials of 40 or more installments showing impossible happenings.

The talkies have given extra work to the censors. Here there is much need for improvement, the language of the actors often being of a low standard, both in accent and in construction of sentences. Modifications are made without detriment to the entertainment value of the pictures.

It is generally acknowledged that films are not intended to offer lessons in moral philosophy, but an improvement in moral tone would secure the indorsement of many people.

Complaint in Norway Is That Films Stress Drinking and Revelry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—An overemphasis on luxury that contrasts with the reality of everyday life is charged against American films shown in Norway.

Mr. Bernt A. Nissen, the film censor, and Mr. Kr. Aamodt, chairman of Oslo Municipal Films, both agree that many American films give harmful social notions regarding wealth and luxury, despite otherwise decent moral attributes of many of the film stories.

Mr. Nissen says the influence of such films may be imperceptible, but it exists and it is most likely growing. He considers that 50 per cent of the films are incorrect in their presentation of social life. Mr. Aamodt contends that American society films give a wrong opinion of sobriety in America. The impression which is given by these films is that the country floats in whisky, with drunk people abounding, and young women falling constantly into difficulties and misery.

Since 1926, when the Oslo cinemas were taken over by the municipality the standard of official film control has been exacting. American gangster films have mostly been forbidden, and much of other American films has been cut or prohibited to children.

Among American films prohibited have been "The Unholy Three," "Young Sinners," "Little Cæsar," "Murder by the Clock."

Scenes of brutality are being cut

Quebec Forbids Export of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Export from Quebec Province of hydroelectric power to the United States will be a matter to be discussed by the Quebec Government in the near future. With the desire to have American industries establish themselves in Canada the Quebec Government has prohibited the export of power to the United States for years. When contracts were entered into with the sister province, Ontario, for the delivery of hydroelectric power, Quebec has always made the provision that no power coming from this Province should be turned over to the United States. Power is now available in Quebec in sufficient quantities to allow reasonable export, and the industrialization of Quebec is being carried out satisfactorily without any undue attempt being necessary to attract United States industries.

At present the power which may be developed in the Province is estimated at 15,000,000 horsepower. Of this amount only 3,250,000 horsepower have been developed to date. The supply for future needs is considerable.

If the United States which has been affected adversely by the business crisis does not want to purchase power at present, American interests may consider it good judgment to enter into contracts for future needs, it is thought. Any move made by Quebec would probably have to be approved by the Federal Government.

QUEBEC TO PROVIDE SERVICE TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—There will be formed in the Province of Quebec 20 districts, each headed by a regional agronomist for the expert educational service of the farmers. At the head of the service, organized by Mr. Afelard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, will be a board of directors, composed of departmental chiefs, one an expert in horticulture, another farm husbandry, the third, animal industry, and the fourth charged with the general task of watching the agronomist service.

It will be the task of each regional agronomist to draw up a general plan of agricultural development suitable to his district, after which the board will have the duty of putting it into effect.

LEACOCK FAVORS REVISED DOLLAR AS PRICE LEVER

Also Indorses Government Work at Profit in Cincinnati Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4—Dr. Stephen Leacock, professor of political economy at McGill University, would not push the economic structure parachuteless from a balloon as inflationists would do, but with a sound revision of the gold dollar from 23 grains to about 17 grains of gold would force a rise of prices to stimulate business.

Addressing the University of Cincinnati's twelfth annual current affairs institute last night, Dr. Leacock prescribed this plan of currency adjustment along with government work on a basis of profit, as immediate remedial measures for the economic recession.

"This currency change can be done by legislation without actual recoinage, or with enough as an evidence of bona fides," stated Dr. Leacock. "The existing coined dollar would pass at $1.33. The number of dollars issued against a given fund of gold as in Canada would be increased by one-third. Prices would rise at once. The mere passage of the law would start the rise. Everybody would want to buy—but anything and everything—to sell again at the higher prices.

"All accumulated stocks would be swept clean. Production of new goods would pay handsomely. Business would start up with a roar. But the gold redemptions of the paper money would act as a check. The rise could not go beyond a certain point. This is not inflation."

The relief afforded by this measure would be shortlived, the professor pointed out, but he would follow a slower and more effective method of recovery—government work at a profit. Rebuilding city slums would be a work of this type, Dr. Leacock said, that would be most far-reaching in its results.

His plan is that the Government should use its power of expropriation to take over at a proper value—not at a crooked value—a huge slum section of a city. It would then contract for the removal of all shacks and tenements that encumber the ground to leave a vast empty space in the best part of the city ready for model homes, office blocks, trees and boulevards, according to his scheme.

With its value then at least five times what it was, the Government could sell the ground, subject to building plans and restrictions, he stated. The huge opportunity for gain would bring the bidders in a flock, was the professor's opinion. The Government would not spend one cent of appropriation, not one cent on the contracts for demolition until the land was sold—or enough to pay all costs. Done honestly, said the professor, it must pay.

With these two plans giving temporary relief from the present stringency, the nation could go on to the more important matter of eliminating fundamental causes of economic maladjustment under less pressure, Dr. Leacock pointed out.

ROADS TO BUY EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Extensive renewals of railroad equipment will be made by the middle of next summer, according to L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nixon Theatre, Feb. 6
St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 12
Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16
Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19
Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20
Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20
Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 12

Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.

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Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
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A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
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The newest creations, moderately priced.

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A DISTINCTIVE SHOP
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NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed 75c
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No change in our high standard of Work and Service.
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Solicits Your Patronage
MODERN EQUIPMENT
EXPERT ATTENDANTS
CONVENIENT LOCATION
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315 ZACK Phone 2930

FLORIDA

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Everything that is useful for the home and car, and everything that is fashionable to wear and for sports—
"The Thrift Store of the Nation"
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
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Start Early
to Plan for the Years to Come
The Retirement Annuity is a sure form of self pension. You choose the age at which you intend to retire.
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OIL PASTE SHOE POLISH
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C. S. UNGER, *Manager*
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South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution
A Store in Your Neighborhood
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
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FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

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HAVE YOU BEEN TO
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Visit us when in Florida
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WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
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Telephone Re 4304 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

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"Suds the Scene"
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HOMESTIC is a de luxe family service. Everything returned completely finished by hand.

Good morning every body
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
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All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St., N. W.
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107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
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DRY CLEANING — May's Hemlock 5300 — DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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We are now ready to serve you with your Spring Hat, Draping and Moulding them to your head.
Prices—$5.00 and up.
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PEACHTREE AT CAIN

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Savannah's Own Ice Factory

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ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
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Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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HIGH CLASS COAL
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clean as a breath of Spring
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The Better Food Stores
1408 EAST MOREHEAD STREET
707-9 PROVIDENCE ROAD
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

Louis G. Ratcliffe
Flowers
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Delicious foods . . . prepared for those of discriminating judgment at the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 PENN ST. READING, PA
"The Home Is Our Only Competitor"

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BARGAIN—6-room apartment, completely furnished, $175; Frigidaire, steam heat; rent $55. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
844 BEACON ST.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $40 to $50.
1038 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE—9 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE—7 rooms and bath.
90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 FENWAY—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
87 ST. STEPHEN ST.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $65.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St. Laf. 7040
BOSTON

AUBURNDALE, MASS. — Lower 5, upper 6-room apartments, garage, screened porch; trains 16 minutes to Back Bay. W. New. 0989-W.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

1038 BEACON ST.
Brookline
NINE large rooms, reception hall, 3 baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF ayette 7040

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—1, 2 and 3-room at 51 Audubon Road; 1, 2-room at 103 and 99 Norway Street; reasonable rentals; newly renovated. THE BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST, office 103 Norway St. Kenmore 9238.

FENWAY
Newly renovated apartment of 5 large rooms, bathroom with separate shower; located in building 80 The Fenway. We also have very attractive 7 and 8-room apartments in immediate vicinity. Apply MELVIN F. HILL, Agent, 24 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Liberty 3297.

NEW YORK CITY
300 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express subway station and Fifth Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24 hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Shore Road Section—Cheerful 5-rooms, enclosed porch, garage, refrigeration. $75. DAVIS, 75 72nd St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
24 Portland Tel Capitol 6907 Boston

CLEANING SERVICE

WANTED—Window and house cleaning, specializing in polished floors and cleaning paint. Phone Beacon 8437 or Aspinwall 0622 (Boston).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARMSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-3343, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED and REPAIRED—*Special Prices*
For work recovering chairs, from $4.00 to $8.50. Materials from $2.75 up per chair. Other work—Repairing and Finishing in proportion. Will be pleased to call anywhere in Boston or vicinity and give estimates upon request.
A. A. HAZELTON
10 Lancaster St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 5144

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EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 168 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2794.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Man to give companionship and care to one needing attention, only New York City and vicinity residents need apply. Write Box W-2, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue. Ken. 4435 Boston

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave., Room 1623—Desirable private office to rent. French Bldg.; stenographic service optional. Murray Hill 2-8838.

TO RENT part time in a well-established practitioner's office 703 Statler office building Boston. Phone Hancock 8386 Mon. and Fri. mornings or Wed. afternoons.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

"BEAUTIFUL Harwich, South Shore, Cape Cod"—Delightful year-around California bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, fireplace, basement, attic, all conveniences; about ¾ acre land, 2-car garage; conveniently located, walking distance safe, beautiful beach; cost $10,000 3 years ago; imperative sell, reduced to $5500, easy terms; might consider long rental; also 2½ acres bordering over 300 feet on beautiful lake and overlooking Nantucket Sound to Monomoy Point, one of most beautiful sites on Cape Cod, secluded, yet convenient to everything; references exchanged. ALICE G. SMALL (owner), Box 87, So. Harwich, Mass.

FOR SALE—The Mygrant Homestead, in Catskill Mountains, Saugerties, N. Y. Sell estate, 70 acres, 8-room house, improvements, large fireplaces, 60-foot porch, screened; four 4-room bungalows, furnished; barn, poultry houses, fruits; 25 acres woods, trout stream; desirable for country home or business purposes; 5½ miles from depot; good roads; attractive location; write for terms; would divide. W. S. MYGRANT.

FOR SALE on Ocean Front, Hollywood, Fla., detached bungalow, fully furnished, modern conveniences, garage and servants' quarters; glorious, peaceful location; bathing, boating, fishing; price $12,000 cash; profitable investment. Write JANET OSBALDESTON, Imperial House, Hollywood, Florida.

FOR SALE or rent in Needham, Mass., single house in quiet neighborhood, 6 rooms, glassed porch, electric kitchen, single garage, 14,000 feet of land; terms very reasonable to responsible persons. L. C. HERRING, Needham. Phone 0626.

NEW SINGLE FOR SALE
Adorable, cozy, 7-room Dutch colonial just finished; sun parlor, garage, porches, downstairs lavatory; open situation looking down road; neighbors congenial; college young couples; near junior high, Crystal Lake; train, buses; price only $9500. Newton Highlands, Mass., 23 Cloverdale Rd., off Boylston Blvd., below Walnut. Inspection Sunday 2-5, or telephone Parkway 4680-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm sunny room with board in quiet family; 10 minutes by trolley to Mass. station; $12 per week. Beacon 5728.

BROOKLINE, (Mass.), Graystone Lodge—Delightful room with meals, $16 per week. Call MRS. LUCAS, LONgwood 8972.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., Mozelle Tourist Home—New and clean, conveniently located in quiet neighborhood, one mile to ocean; reasonable rates. 824 S. E. 2nd Court.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 5—Front room, furnished or unfurnished, also sunny side room, kitchen privileges, elevator service; references; attractive prices. Com. 4178.

BOSTON, 13 Gloucester St.—Charming combination studio bedroom, private bath, shower; also single, double rooms; lovely home; tray breakfasts.

BOSTON, 93 Mountfort St., Suite 2—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; convenient to car lines; reasonable. Ken. 3640.

BOSTON—Attractive, sunny rooms overlooking Christian Science Park; singe, double. Com. 0509.

BROOKLINE (Mass.)—Delightful front room, southern and western exposure; furnished or unfurnished; open fireplace; private tiled bath with shower; exceptional opportunity to the right person; convenient location. Tel. MRS. LUCAS, LONgwood 8972.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Thorndike St.—Front room, four windows, new mahogany furniture; in private family for a particular person. Also private garage. Tel. Regent 1965.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive sunny room, also 2-room suite with kitchenette, kitchen privileges, $8 and $5. Call daytime, Asp. 4387. 24 Strathmore Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 228 Marlborough Road—Room with twin beds, hot water; cheerful; very quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. Bu. 2-3453.

N. Y. C., 33 West 37th—Young business woman share attractive studio apartment, kitchen bath, piano, radio (separate rooms); girl-couple; reasonable. MUIR, Wisconsin 7-3193 (evenings).

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 44)—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive. Columbia. Cath. 8-8085.

TO MASONS OF BOSTON—Desirable rooms with club privileges; reasonable. Apply Steward, Boston Square & Compass Club, 448 Beacon St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR (Canadian)—I should like to place an excellent chauffeur who has been in my employ over 5 years; very willing and cooperative. Tel. Ken. 9380. Adress 350 Beacon St., Boston.

Do You Want
A BOSTON REPRESENTATIVE?
Executive, age 41, with own business "frozen" offers personal services which include 20 years' experience in sales promotion work, suite of offices, clerks, telephones, etc. I am not looking for a salary but an opportunity to use what I have available in the most serviceable and profitable manner. Further qualifications furnished upon request. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, housework or care of children; good plain cook; former school teacher; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. E. B. RIDLEY, 14 Allen St., Reclindale, Mass.

COMPANION, attendant, reading, educated, efficient, agreeable, experienced traveling. Write Box R-5, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GENERAL maid who is a good cook and can serve nicely; willing to do anything; will go anywhere. M. A., 35 East Newton Street, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED lady to assist small family in exchange for room and board. L-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WIDOW with 9-year-old son desires position as housekeeper; experienced; can furnish references. Address R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Kingham 1149-J.

WOMAN with years of experience as attendant desires position with one in need of service; small compensation for good home. Write Box G-4, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman, capable, excellent training, desires position as child's nurse or attendant. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST for small Christian Science church; Christian Scientist preferred. Box L-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Teacher of Singing
Tone—Diction—Interpretation
Thorough training and repertoire for Church Soloists, Diction and Voice Projection for platform delivery.
Studio—THE HARGRAVE
113 West 72nd Street, New York City
Telephone Endicott 2-4800

General Classified

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BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES / TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

INSURANCE

CLAIM adjusting in Hudson Valley and Catskills, New York State; 21 years' experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Will welcome a limited number of guests, with rooms and board, in one of the loveliest homes in central Florida, with famous gardens; plenty of milk, butter, squabs and fruit. MRS. WALTER RANDALL, Box 1055, Winter Park, Fla.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN stamps as well as APPROVALS for GENERAL COLLECTORS. Or what are you looking for? J. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 65, Berne, Switzerland.

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

ROLL films (any size) developed and gloss prints made for 25c per roll; we pay return postage. NATIONAL PHOTO SERVICE, River Grove, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners: 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service CR. 4101.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to sell girls' dresses, boys' suits and creepers direct to mothers; commission basis. CHESTERLYN FROCKS, 110 S. Humphrey Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

HOLLYWOOD, California — Woman, college education, unusual personality (tact), initiative (pleasing appearance), experienced lecturer, promoter, manager, executive, secretary, seeks connection business, educational field; business, social references. G. K., 1741 Garfield Place.

WANTED

SUBNORMAL child to board, tutor and render service to bring out to normalcy by one of proven ability; free to go anywhere; references. MISS WHEALEN, 1830 Ravenwood Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS, TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

MIAMI, FLA.—Residential hotel, heart of city; 30 bright, sunny rooms, private or connecting baths; refined patronage solicited; reasonable rates. VINE VILLA, 251 N. E. Second St.

PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 225 Australian Ave., Near Ocean—Home for paying guests; suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5965.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hotel Windermere, 221 5th Ave. N.—Cheerful rooms, steam heat, private baths; 3 doors from Christian Science church. Dial 85.115.

THE BIENVILLE HOTEL
Gulfport, Miss. A home hotel overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates

CUBA

HAVANA

Restaurant "PARIS"
Known the World Over
RENDEZVOUS
of the GOURMET
O'Reilly Street, No. 14, Havana

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GERMANY—A few children or young people studying German, inclusive terms $25 monthly, received in comfortable home for purpose of Higher secondary school and professional training school for precision mechanics and electrical engineering available. FRAU MARIA MÜLLER, Schopfelenstr. 24, Schwenningen, Schwarzwald, Wttbg., Germany.

DRESSMAKING

Berlin-Südende, Potsdamerstr. 23
ELSE ECKLEBE
Schneidermeisterin — Dressmaker
Atelier für Damenmoden

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable paying guests, students' home; garden, garage; Frs. 315.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6, rue Fontaine, Asnières.

PARIS—Mme. Alavoine, 12 bis, rue Raynouard, receives few paying guests: French conversation; very moderate prices; modern comforts.

POST WANTED

GERMAN girl, 18, engineer's daughter, well-educated, knowledge English, French, housekeeping, business, can drive car, seeks post in family as soon as possible. ELFRIEDE RUPPRECHT, Draisstr. 26, Ansbach, Mittelfranken, Germany.

HAMBURG — Orderly, industrious woman seeks post household. Please apply FRAU WOHLERS, Hamburg 30, Meldorferstr. 17 I r. Saubere Frau sucht Beschäftigung Haushalt.

SWISS girl seeks position in hotel as housekeeper or waitress, experienced worker; excellent references. Write to MARTA VOGEL, c/o Aeschlimann, Bahnhofstrasse 1, Biel, Switzerland.

ROOMS TO LET

HAMBURG—One furnished room to let, central heating, hot water, bath and telephone. FRAU XENIA VON REDEN, Birkenau 49/I, Hamburg.

HAMBURG—Rooms to let, permanent or otherwise. JOSIGER, Colonnaden 15. Zimmer auf kürzere oder längere Zeit.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Law, real estate, motion picture; switchboard. Write Box F-1, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WORKING Housekeeper, good plain cook, for small family; good references. FRANCHET, 115 East 86th, N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 9-1504.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN—English, French, Spanish taught by MR. F. SYMON, W8, Friedrichstr. 81/III. Tel. A2/2521. Also translations done.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BADEN-BADEN, LICHTENTAL
Kleines Landhaus zu verkaufen. RM 11000. Schwester Anna, Schmiegrankweg 4. Small house for sale RM 11000.-.

WANTED

GERMAN florist, business man, 32, seeks Dutch bulb agency f. Germany, Austria, Hung., Czechosl.; securities in value of RM 3000.-; Fr. MARTINEZ, Wandsbek, Tondernstr. 14, Germ.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Blanco Lunos Alle 9
Tel. Taga 4002 and Vester 02777
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

N. Thorsøe-Olsen & Co.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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3 Avenue de l'Opéra

You can get
Walk-Over
SHOES
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 & 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home, date American style.
AAA to E

ELYSEE Coiffure
51, Avenue George V (Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 53-16. 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris. Special room for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

KINDAL
SWEDISH CUTLERY

33 AVENUE DE l'OPERA
Razors, Safety Razors, Knives, Scissors
Manicure Sets, Table Cutlery

Specialist in English and American forms
SYLVAIN CARBINI
Shoe-Maker

10, RUE DUPHOT *(in the Court)*
Tel.: Gutenberg 17-58

The LEONOFF
School of Dancing
SALLE PLEYEL, PARIS
Full training in classical ballet, Interpretative, Plastic and Character Dancing.
For particulars kindly telephone
M. Léonoff, Trocadéro 37-73

Marcelino
Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price
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217 RUE ST-HONORE Tel. Gutenberg 50-43

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Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 BIS, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

PENY'S
LUNCHEONS and TEAS
3 and 16,
Place de la Madeleine
Tel.: Anjou 06-75

ROBIN RESTAURANT
DES ALPES
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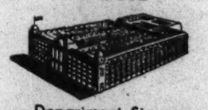

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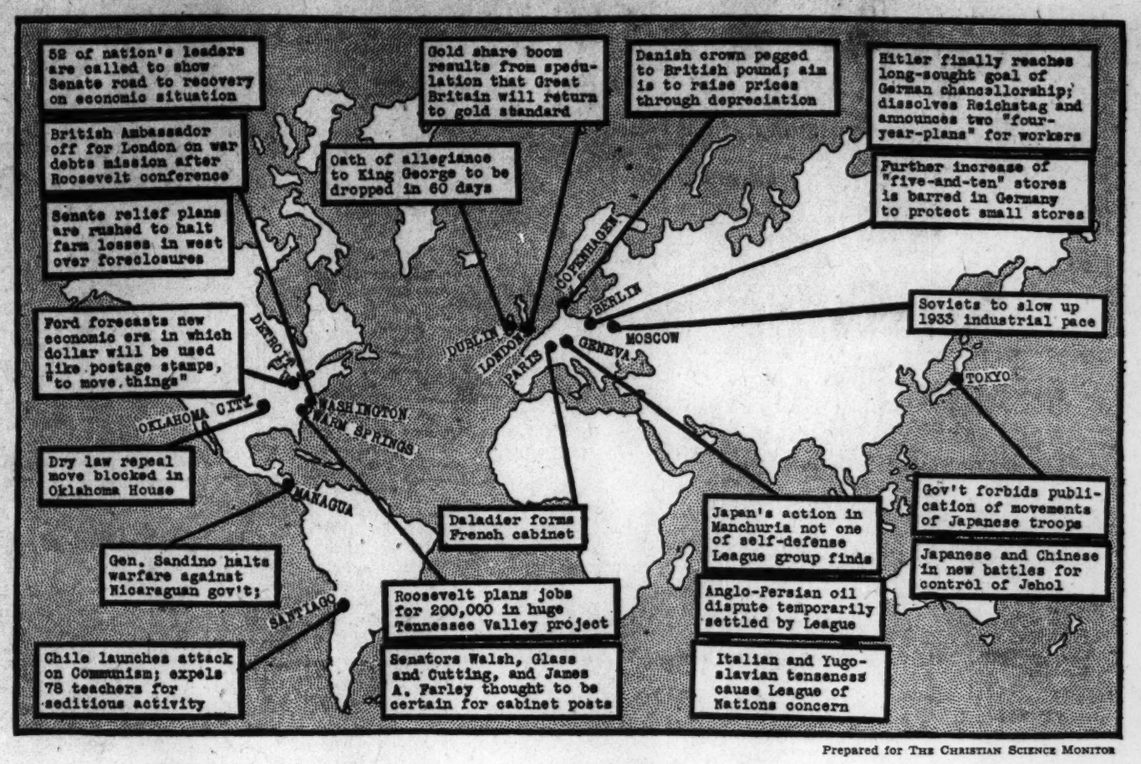
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 2.

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


52 of nation's leaders are called to show Senate road to recovery on economic situation
British Ambassador off for London on war debts mission after Roosevelt conference
Senate relief plans are rushed to halt farm losses in west over foreclosures
Ford forecasts new economic era in which dollar will be used like postage stamps, "to move things"
Dry law repeal move blocked in Oklahoma House
Gen. Sandino halts warfare against Nicaraguan gov't;
Chile launches attack on Communism; expels 78 teachers for seditious activity
Gold share boom results from speculation that Great Britain will return to gold standard
Oath of allegiance to King George to be dropped in 60 days
Daladier forms French cabinet
Roosevelt plans jobs for 200,000 in huge Tennessee Valley project
Senators Walsh, Glass and Cutting, and James A. Farley thought to be certain for cabinet posts
Danish crown pegged to British pound; aim is to raise prices through depreciation
Hitler finally reaches long-sought goal of German chancellorship; dissolves Reichstag and announces two "four-year-plans" for workers
Further increase of "five-and-ten" stores is barred in Germany to protect small stores
Soviets to slow up 1933 industrial pace
Japan's action in Manchuria not one of self-defense League group finds
Anglo-Persian oil dispute temporarily settled by League
Italian and Yugo-slavian tenseness cause League of Nations concern
Gov't forbids publication of movements of Japanese troops
Japanese and Chinese in new battles for control of Jehol
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
MOSCOW
GENEVA
TOKYO
WASHINGTON
WARM SPRINGS
OKLAHOMA CITY
MANAGUA
SANTIAGO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Echidna

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTRALIA has a spiny animal that exceeds our porcupine in interest. It has a long and tapering beak, and the mouth is but a tiny hole at the end, just large enough to allow free movement of the wormlike sticky tongue which it uses to lick up its diet of ants.

This spiny anteater is about 17 inches long and is confined to the Australian mainland. Two others are known; the smaller variety from southeastern New Guinea with the spines of the back much shorter, and the largest of all, the Tasmanian echidna, with hair long enough to hide the spines.

A glance at the powerful claws of both hind and forefeet assures one that these are the excavators for digging out the ants which are gathered, after the colony is well stirred up, by the tongue. Echidnas have no teeth, so the ants are swallowed immediately. A curious fact is that the creature not only is spinous outside, but in the mouth and palate.

Like the curious duck-billed platypus, another of Australia's odd animals, the female echidna, carries its young in a pouch. Two eggs are layed during the breeding season, and are carried around in the pouch until hatched by the heat of the body. The young remain inside for a considerable time.

Echidnas move along the ground with a shuffling gait, seldom venturing out until after sundown. The sound of strange footsteps will cause them to burrow out of sight in a few seconds, but if there is no time for this, they merely use the old custom of curling up in spiny ball.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

52

The color of the chameleon, it seems to me, appears to differ according to the color of its surrounding environment, although I expect the ones we saw yesterday were lizards. I understand there are less of these animals today than fifty years ago

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Detroit News: A St. Louis chemist offers a formula for preventing lumps in sugar. Further exhaustive experiment is expected to relieve the mashed potato public of the same hazard.

San Francisco Chronicle: A "serious book" is one that uses 125,000 words to say something that could be said in one paragraph.

Arkansas Gazette: Henry Ford says Mr. Hoover is a modern Moses. But Mr. Hoover needs to be saved from bear attacks instead of bull rushes.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS by believing in, loving, and following illimitable ideals that man grows great.
—STOPFORD BROOKE

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Waters—Not *wau'-tauz;* not *wat'-terz.* Retain the better feature of each, *wau'-terz* (*au* as in *haul*, *e* as in *maker*).

Covenant—The second vowel is a "quick-long" *e*, not a short *a*, *kuv'-e-nant*.

Thither, thence—Sound the *th's* "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Note that both *th* sounds are produced with the tip of the tongue pressed gently against the lower edge of the upper teeth, the breath passing out between the teeth, and between the teeth and the tongue. When the breath is expelled *without tone*, the *th* is "unvoiced" or unintonated, as in *thing, thrive, breath, length, birth;* when the breath is expelled *with tone*, the *th* is "voiced" or intoned as in *the, thy, than, them, breathe, thence, thither* (each *th* intonated).

Ritualism—Make the effort to sound the *tu* (*u* as in *unite*); anybody can say *choo*.

Varying—Not to be sounded as though spelled "verying." The *a* is long as in *ace*, *vay'-rih-ing*. So, too, with "variance" (*vay'-rih-anse*).

Element—Not *el'-a-munt;* sound it with the second *e* "quick-long," *el'-e-ment*.

A priori—Applied to a process of deducing effects from known causes. Pronounced preferably with all vowels long except the first *i*, which is short, *a prih-o'-ri*.

Enigmatical—The *e* is preferably long, *e-nig-mat'-ih-kal* (secondary stress on first syllable; other vowels short with exception of last, which is clipped).

"The Light of the living" (Job 33: 30)—A more exact rendering of the Hebrew idiom is "the light of life." The Hebrew word *chai* means "living" in the singular; but when in the plural (as here), the regular meaning is "life." Compare the Margin of the Revised Version, and Moffatt's "the sunshine of life."

"Woe is me that I sojourn in Meshech, that I dwell in the tents of Kedar (Psalms 120: 5)—Meshech was the name of a people of Asia Minor who were apparently descended from Meshech, grandson of Noah (Genesis 10: 2).

The people of Kedar were nomads who lived to the east of Palestine. According to Hastings Dictionary, "Meshech and Kedar appear as types of barbarous and warlike people" (page 607).

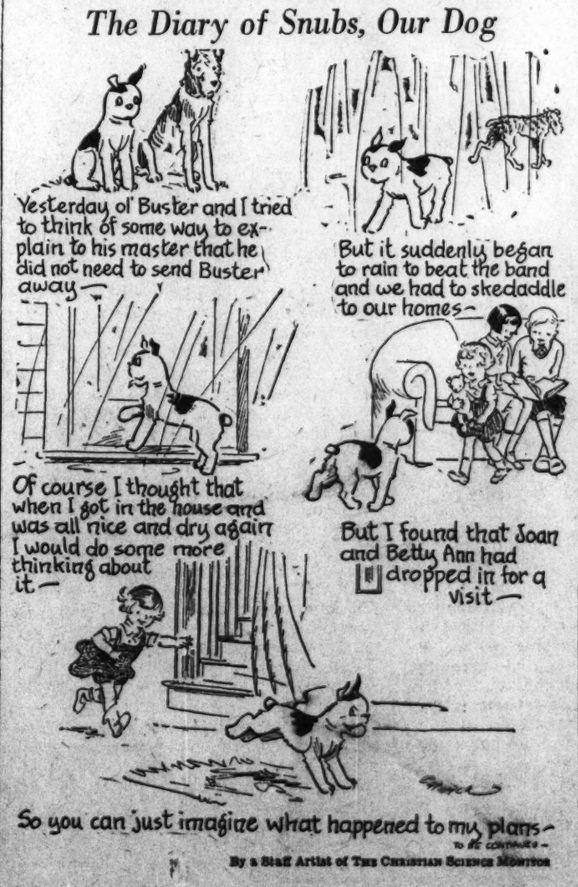
"Meshech" is derived from *mashak*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to draw," but used in a variety of senses, as, "to prolong, to delay, to remove." The name is pronounced *Me'-shek* (first *e* long, second short).

"Kedar" is derived from *qadar*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to be ashy," that is, "dark colored"; by implication "to mourn" (in sackcloth or sordid garments). The name is pronounced *Ke'-dar* (*e* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

"How amiable are thy tabernacles" (Psalms 84: 1)—A more literal rendering is, "How lovely are thy dwelling places." The Hebrew word translated "tabernacles" comes from the root *shakan*, "to dwell."

"He straitly charged them" (Matthew 9: 30)—Thayer's Greek Lexicon suggests the meaning, "He sternly charged them." Cf Weymouth: "Assuming a stern tone Jesus commanded them"; and the Twentieth Century Version, "He sternly cautioned them."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Yesterday ol' Buster and I tried to think of some way to explain to his master that he did not need to send Buster away—
But it suddenly began to rain to beat the band and we had to skedaddle to our homes—
Of course I thought that when I got in the house and was all nice and dry again I would do some more thinking about it—
But I found that Joan and Betty Ann had dropped in for a visit—
So you can just imagine what happened to my plans—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Kind Thought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, Calif.

THERE was being planted in the yard of a church a lovely flower garden. Animals came to the bird bath in quest of water; and it was soon noticed the young plants were destroyed when the animals trampled over them.

A supply of water was then placed at the entrance of the garden and no further trouble ensued. No unkind word could have remedied the matter. But a kind thought did.

In Lighter Vein

Coincidence

Two ladies, while walking through Dame Street, Dublin, heard a barrel organ playing a tune. "That music," said one of them, "is by Handel."

"Yes," the other replied, "played by handle."

Except When You Want One

You'll find them on the mantelpiece,
You'll find 'em on the floor,
You'll find 'em on the rocking chair
And underneath the door.

You'll find 'em in the kitchen,
Out where the sink begins,
You'll find 'em almost everywhere—
What? Lots and lots of pins!
—*Pathfinder.*

The New Car

Father: "How many miles to a gallon?"

Mother: "What color is the upholstering?"

Son: "How fast will she go?"

Daughter: "Has it a nice-sounding horn?"

Neighbors: "How can they afford it?"—*Railroad Trainman.*

The Difference

"Have you seen Miss Ransome since she inherited a fortune?"

"Yes. She is greatly changed."

"How?"

"Well, she used to be frightfully skinny, and now she's gracefully slender!"—*Montreal Gazette.*

Expensive Tutoring

"She says she thinks she can learn to love me."

"Well, that seems encouraging—and still you don't look happy."

"No; I took her out last night, and the first lesson cost me my whole week's wages."—*Pathfinder.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Alfred E. Smith, although not a college graduate, has a degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia University?

An automobile association declares that present conditions have increased the average life of a passenger automobile by one year?

The United States Departments of Labor and Commerce were instituted in 1903?

In the manufacture of wall paper, one machine can turn out 34 miles of it daily?

Huey Long was Louisiana's youngest Governor, attaining that honor at the age of 34?

Twenty other countries besides the United States apply the dollar sign ($) to national currency?

Cornell University has a four-year course in hotel administration?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Domestic Allotment Plan

AMERICA is hearing much about the domestic allotment plan for agriculture and is destined to hear more during the next two or three months. The House of Representatives' farm bill recently passed was an adaptation of the plan if not a manhandling of it. The Senate committee which has received the bill hopes, it is reported, to restore it somewhat to the lines of the original project. President-Elect Roosevelt is generally assumed to be in sympathy with it.

The case for some kind of assistance to farm prices is a familiar one, but none the less valid for its familiarity. It is the story of primary commodities, cotton, wheat, pork and the like, on which prices are badly below even their pre-war relationship with other prices and on which no tariff protection is effective because a surplus of them is produced for export. Industry is accustomed to protest at being exposed to the competition of cheaper labor abroad, but Mr. I. M. Brandjord, State Land Commissioner of Montana, points out that the sales price of much that the farmer produces is determined largely by peasant wages in Europe and almost compulsory labor in Russia.

Proponents of the allotment plan assert it will not only help farm prices but, more important, will tend to control production within the limits of the domestic market. It is sponsored chiefly by Prof. M. L. Wilson of Montana State College of Agriculture and Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, though first developed into substantially its present form by Dr. John D. Black, now of Harvard University. Essentially the plan is to assign quotas to all farmers who agree to reduce production, collect a tax comparable to the tariff on all of the product processed for consumption within the country and distribute the proceeds of the tax among the farmers who comply.

Even the critics appear tacitly to admit the plan would accomplish its price objective at least for a time. Meat packers and textile manufacturers, however, declare that to increase the cost of pork or of cotton cloth as contemplated would drive consumers to the use of substitutes and in the end reduce the farmer's market. No one can be certain of this, and it seems hardly likely in view of the extremely depressed state of these prices.

Vigorous objection to the project is made by some on the ground that it would constitute a sales tax on food and clothing. Suppose this be granted, what is the farmer paying but a sales tax when he buys a hat, a pair of socks, a pocketknife, spade or some other tariff-protected manufacture? Even the consumer should be willing to do the farmer the simple fairness of paying him a little more than the present price of some essentials. And in view of the fact that wheat flour constitutes only one-fifth of the retail cost of bread, it has been calculated that the difference in price could hardly be more than a cent a loaf, probably only a fraction of that.

Farmers and workers long have been exhorted to buy goods made in their own country, and to do this even at some sacrifice in faith that a higher standard of living in American cities meant a better market for their products. Is it too much now to ask industries to make some sacrifice in order to help the farmer—whom they all profess to wish well—and to have faith that a higher standard of living on American farms will mean a better market for the products of the cities?

The domestic allotment plan represents an earnest effort to accomplish a clearly desirable, almost imperative, purpose. The only likely alternative in relieving the farm price situation lies in reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and some other aid may be needed while those are being negotiated.

The allotment plan may not be a perfect means for attaining the desired end. It may involve an unwieldy structure of administrative officials. But it has advantages over other methods that have been advanced and, in all, it has a strong case in its favor. It deserves a full and friendly hearing by the American people and their representatives. Its proponents deserve every opportunity to shape it into really workable form, for much depends on details of its application, and in this respect sympathetic critics may be its best friends.

School Days in the Senate

THE United States Senate is taking on the appearance of a preparatory school for the President's Cabinet. Reports from various persons who are in contact with leaders who have talked with men who are known to enjoy the confidence of those close to associates of the President-Elect have given credence to statements that at least four members of the United States Senate will have their names attached to the Cabinet portfolios.

For some time the Senate has been developing a curriculum that has forecast an early demand for a graduate school, and the Cabinet evidently is the medium through which the higher education in politics is to be provided to those members of the Senate who may show definite qualifications for research work.

Having developed its oratory to such a high degree of durability that speech marathons are opened almost daily, some senators might enjoy the restful atmosphere of the Cabinet room for a change. Here might be discussed those problems which a garrulous Senate often succeeds in reducing to twice their size. Perhaps the people should be just as well satisfied if the Cabinet were to be extended to include the entire Senate.

Fiscal Fancies

FOR two years past financial misstatements have issued out of certain circles destined to bludgeon the United States Government into balancing the budget. Estimable as is a balanced budget, the methods chosen to persuade the Government to bring it about are anything but estimable, and in fact might do far more harm than does an unbalanced budget—at least, an unbalanced budget that, as at present, is not due to fiscal irresponsibility.

Misstatement No. 1: *A balanced budget is necessary to preserve the Government's credit.*

This has led many people not cognizant of the facts to believe that there is something wrong with federal credit. Proof of the pudding is always in the eating. The outward and visible sign of the status of any government's credit is the status of its bonds. How America's bonds stand is to be seen every day in the newspapers. Last Saturday, out of twelve bond issues quoted, only one was below par, and that by only a point and a half. Try as they will, the exponents of Misstatement No. 1 do not seem to have made much impression on these prices.

Misstatement No. 2: *The Government is absorbing so much of the spare funds of the community that there is very little left for the requirements of industry.*

It is true that the Government has been a heavy borrower. Taxation has not met expenses for over two years past. However, if the Government had not taken the funds, would industry have obtained any? It is common knowledge that at this time industry is not in the mood to borrow extensively and that the banks are not in the mood to lend extensively. One is hesitant about making new commitments until prices find a new equilibrium, the others are anxious to keep as near to a liquid, or cash, position as possible. In spite of the heavy government borrowings, the banks have accumulated excess reserves with the Federal Reserve System amounting to $600,000,000, which could be translated into loans and investments many times that sum.

Misstatement No. 3: *The sine qua non of government borrowing for long terms is that the budget should be balanced.*

No long-term issue has been made since October, 1931. Since then the Government has been eking out lowered receipts from taxation with short-term loans, and the time has come, in the opinion of many observers, for the Government to relieve the topheaviness of its floating indebtedness by paying part of it off out of the proceeds of another long-term bond issue. Only those who made the statement that the public would not buy new government bonds while the budget remained unbalanced could prove it.

Now, however, it has been given its quietus, and by none other than Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, who has just retired from the chairmanship of the Chase National Bank. Nobody would dispute the authority of a man so uniquely situated for knowing what investors are thinking. Yet, in his valedictory address to the stockholders of the Chase National Bank, Mr. Wiggin stated that budget balancing was *not* a necessary preliminary to the funding of the short-term debt.

It is to be hoped that no more attempts will be made to create fears at the expense of that financial rock of the nation, federal credit.

Making War Pay

GUNPOWDER and printer's ink make a dangerous mixture. Most thoughtful newspaper readers already are aware of that fact. Fewer are discriminating enough to know when they are being fed the inflammable compound. Such remarks as those made by Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State of the United States, before the Presbyterian Social Union the other evening, therefore, do a real service.

Mr. Castle's declaration that some of the great Parisian newspapers are controlled by powerful armament interests will not surprise those familiar with the booklet recently published in London by the Union for Democratic Control, and titled "The Secret International." Of course, many Americans may wonder if Mr. Castle could not also have named papers in their own country which help to make a market for arms. It is possible they would prefer to receive some guidance about the "news" they themselves must read rather than about that printed for Frenchmen. But they probably will commend the Undersecretary of State for his frankness.

The value of discussions which center public attention on the methods that armsmongers use to sell instruments of destruction to governments can hardly be overestimated. Too many newspaper readers are led to mistake jingoistic ballyhoo for patriotism. And this is true not only in Europe, where arms makers have used chains of journals to breed international misunderstanding, but also in America, where sensational matter is counted upon to increase circulation.

Recently in Japan an upflare of public resentment against the United States was encouraged by reports that Americans were furnishing arms to the Chinese. That section of the Japanese public thus disturbed evidently does not know that arms makers in any country as a general rule are as eager to sell to one side as the other—and would rather sell to both!

One wonders against whom this Japanese resentment would kindle if the information from "Who Wants War—A Consideration of the International Racket in Munitions," were to be offered to readers of Japan's popular press. For then those readers would be told that the Chinese have been shooting Japanese soldiers with arms supplied by Japanese manufacturers. They would be told that today at Shanghai, "the center of armament distribution for European firms, armaments are sorted out, some for China, some for Japan."

These are things that usually are not told until it is too late for them to affect public sentiment. And it is doubtful if many Japanese patriots whose loyalty does not depend on profits will hear of them. Nor will certain sections of the American newspaper-reading public be told why it is to some industrialists' interests to hinder arbitration in the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Reports from Paris about two weeks ago said that while gross exports from France dropped 38 per cent in the first nine months of 1932, exports of arms increased 108 per cent. However, the "benefits" of war are not accruing to France alone. British and American firms are sharing in this highly profitable business.

Meanwhile, young recruits embark for Manchuria from Japanese shores. Parents only partly informed on the causes underlying war wave them farewell. Chinese youths prepare to stop their advances. And propaganda makes the most of patriotism the world over, that the coffers of armament makers may be filled. Mr. Castle's words to the Presbyterian group were a bitter reminder that patriotism may cover a multitude of profits.

Temperance and the Beer Bill

WHEN wets after the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment set out to discredit this attempt to solve the liquor problem, they asserted that education was the only method of promoting temperance that was likely to succeed.

There is no doubt that education is the foundation of every reform. Yet it must not be forgotten that legislation can either encourage or hamper education. If legislation makes more available opportunities for evil practices, then education in favor of the abolition of these abuses becomes more difficult. Legislation is a part of education.

After the emphasis of the wets on temperance education, it is significant that the beer bill passed by the House of Representatives and now under consideration in the Senate carried no provisions for temperance education. Evidently talk of temperance education was all right in the campaign for votes against prohibition, but not so important to wets in victory.

This fact should cause many conscientious Americans to wonder what has become of the wets' enthusiasm for education. Straight repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would set off a tremendous advertising campaign for liquor, but would do little for temperance education.

Suburbia to the Rescue

MOST of the inhabitants of Suburbia have plenty of occupation for their spare time these days. A considerable number have joined the National Economy League, and listen with approbation to the proposed activities of that body. They gather in their homes of an evening and make up impromptu anvil choruses to hammer on the theme of the waste and extravagance of government and the growing burden of taxes. When alone, a few resort to writing peremptory letters to the congressmen or senators whom they helped elect.

The letter-writing activity is not unique; neither can their politically inclined gatherings be looked upon as new phenomena. A few years ago the same citizens were gathering in the same circles of indignation, except that the indignation proceeded from a far different cause. In those days the anvil chorus got its theme from the fact that Centralia, with the same population as Suburbia, had a new post office, a bridge over the river, and twenty miles of cement highway leading into town. The citizens gathered to inquire why such inequalities should exist.

The Government had lots of money, why not spend some of it in Suburbia? Suburbia must have a new post office, a drainage canal and forty miles of cement highway. Congressmen and senators were elected on the strength of their promises—the promises which the citizens demanded.

There have been many about-turns made since those days. Now the taxpayers are growing indignant, are loud in their blame of waste and extravagance. They are joining economy leagues to discipline their irresponsible servants, are writing letters full of complaint.

That the taxpayers should wax indignant over the bill that has been presented is understandable; that they should take steps to reduce future bills by taking steps to curb wastefulness and laxity is logical and right. But to place all the blame on politicians and officials is to forget on what platforms politicians were elected during the last decade.

Perhaps a little acceptance of responsibility by the taxpayer himself might help; a remembrance of demands for local improvements and betterments might have a wholesome, chastening effect. Some of the officials and politicians are in rather much of a hole, but let Suburbia and Centralia remember that they helped to put them there. Let the citizens of these up-and-coming towns be not satisfied with anvil choruses. There are plans for readjustment and rehabilitation to be worked out. The men whom these towns sent to Senate and House of Representatives need constructive help. Are they going to get it?

Editorial Notes

Sir Hubert Wilkins, in describing the projected Ellsworth transantarctic flight, calls it "the last big geographical discovery it will be possible to make." Perhaps Sir Hubert doesn't know Prof. Auguste Piccard, whose great geographical discoveries are just beginning to be charted in an entirely new direction—up.

Ability to wiggle one's ears may, as one natural scientist claims, be a muscular trick inherited from remote ancestors, but the inclination to keep them to the ground seems to be no older than modern politics.

The price of butter falls in London and the dairymen groan in Australia. It is a close-knit world when what happens in High Holborn makes instant impression Down Under.

Should Married Women Work?

Yes

By MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY

Chairman of the Cambridge University Women's Appointments Board

IF MARRIED women existed in idleness the whole system of the world would collapse. The question is not therefore should they work, but should they be allowed to work outside their homes, for pay.

To my mind, this is a fundamental matter of human liberty. Is marriage a state of slavery, or is it not? If it is, then, of course, married women can be forced to spend their lives in one particular form of unpaid work. But if it is not slavery, then surely married women are as free as anyone else to decide how they will spend their energies. They may be bad at cooking and good at other jobs (it often happens). If they are free agents, we have no right to stop them from doing what they are good at, and employing someone else to cook.

I know that liberty is a Victorian conception. Nowadays people think in terms of social betterment and the public good, and claim that married women should be restrained from working outside their homes on these grounds. I admit that it is necessary to restrain murderers and thieves from doing as they like, but are married women who work in this class? Is their work so detrimental to the general good that it is right to restrain them by force?

My view is that their work is not at all detrimental, but quite the reverse, whatever way you examine it. Take the home side first. People assume that a working wife will neglect her family, but they are mistaken. With the extra money she earns she can employ help in the practical side of housekeeping, so that will not break down. As to the intangible aspects of home making, I believe they positively gain by the wider interests of the working wife and mother. Everyone knows how often family life withers under too much attention. The "perfect" mother who is "wrapped up in her children" is generally a perfect nuisance. She smothers, instead of mothers, her sons and daughters and, as soon as they cease to be quite small, they fly into revolt. In every family the success of the home depends on the personalities of the parents; and I claim that the home which has a wife *compulsorily* shut up in it has a poor chance of success.

From the other side, the external effects of married women's work, there is an equally good case. Their presence in shops and offices and such concerns as the Civil Service is steadying, and as teachers of children they are invaluable. It is grotesquely fantastic to lay down (as we do) that the experience of being a mother is a disqualification for managing children. In schools, and in every human activity, I believe that the normal work of the world is best done by the normal people of the world, men and women, married and unmarried collaborating together.

All this is theory; and I know that we are now in a special time of unemployment, and many people think that we should clear married women off the labor market and give their jobs to others. I believe this is economically unsound; but, even taking it as right that jobs should be given on a basis of need, my case still stands up. For, the world being as it is, there are, in fact, very few married women who take jobs just for pleasure. They do it from the direst kind of necessity—because their husbands are unemployed, or their family income insufficient for the children's health and education. If a census of need were taken, and work distributed on that basis, I believe the proportion of married women in employment would go up, not down. But no one proposes to take a census of need. The men with rich wives, or private incomes are not in jeopardy. The only attack is upon married women as a class, regardless of their troubles.

My conclusion is that no legal or customary barrier ought to be erected. I do not wish to force *out* into employment those women who prefer (and can afford) unadulterated home life. Neither do I wish to force *in* those who prefer, or who are driven by need to enter the labor market. It is for the individual, and not for the state or the rest of us to decide what the right course may be.

No

By CLARE GUNNING

Representative, on the Executive of the National Association of Women Civil Servants, of the 8000 Civil Service Typists

INVARIABLY when this question is debated in the press, the public is left with the impression that there is little difference of opinion among women workers themselves, and that they are almost unanimously in favor of the removal of all restrictions on the employment of married women.

So far from this being the case, it is demonstrably true that the majority of women workers are very definitely against the retention of married women in employment. The misapprehension arises from the fact that those who form the majority—the non-professional women—are much less articulate than the professional class, who represent only a small minority of working women.

It is on record that in the clerical and typing grades of the Civil Service, where it was possible to take a census of opinion, out of 5000 who voted, 66 per cent were in favor of the retention of the marriage bar. Those who are opposed to the removal of the marriage bar base their objection chiefly on the practical difficulties which they see would arise from the retention of married women.

Then the question of promotion is always an important one where large blocks of women are employed. Naturally, the woman who does not marry looks to the normal "marriage wastage" to give her her chance of promotion, and if this wastage does not take place, her prospects will be distinctly less promising.

From conversations with my fellow workers I gather that the minority who wish for the removal of these restrictions use as their two chief arguments, first, that woman is emancipated and has a right to her economic independence, and secondly, that if women are allowed to continue in employment after marriage, a number of those who cannot now afford to marry would be able to do so.

With the first view I confess I have little sympathy. In the case of the professional woman on whose training a considerable amount of money has been spent and who can honestly look upon her work as a career, there may be some force in the argument that to give up her work on marriage is an unnecessary sacrifice. But in the case of the non-professional woman who wishes to work merely in order to have a little more money to spend, it would seem that too often emancipation is defined as the freedom to claim one's rights and ignore one's responsibilities; in this case not only the responsibilities voluntarily assumed on marriage, but the responsibility as a member of a community not to claim a "right," the enjoyment of which would cause hardship to others. And surely the fact that the employment of married women would, and does, increase the problem of unemployment is the strongest argument against it.

Certainly, I could feel more respect for this claim to independence if those who made it were in favor of abolishing the law which holds a man responsible for his wife's maintenance, however unsatisfactorily she may carry out her part of the bargain.

I have, however, a great deal of personal sympathy with the girl who wishes to marry, but who cannot do so unless she is able and willing to continue to work. But I see little difference between this argument and that advanced by the protagonist of child labor a century ago—that if you took the child from the factory you would inflict a hardship upon him, because even his tiny earnings were needed to supplement the starvation wages of his parents; and, therefore, much as I sympathize with the individual, I cannot blind myself to the truth that any system which encourages uneconomic marriages is a bad system, which will inevitably react against the very class which it is supposed to help.

I have not touched upon the question of the duty of a wife and mother, because that I hold is a matter for the decision of the woman herself. I look at this matter only as it affects the community as a whole, and in so looking at it I am tempted to wonder if there is not more than a grain of truth in the view that "utility is the ultimate appeal on all ethical questions."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Humane Education and the Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we say a few words about the making of movie animals with wire and burlap? The extent to which this is done brings, of course, a corresponding relief to the live animals that would otherwise have been used, and to the sympathetic people who suffer because of the cruelty inflicted on these helpless creatures.

But the effect of faked cruelty is demoralizing even to adults. What must be its influence on the impressionable minds of children, especially those not old enough to understand the "tricks of the trade"?

The American Humane Association, at its recent convention, declared itself on this matter as follows:

> Resolved: That the American Humane Association reiterates its disapproval of the exploitation of animals in unnatural performances, stunts, and travesties of sport; it condemns especially the bullfight, synthetic, mock or real; it appeals to motion-picture producers to refrain from presenting any scenes depicting actual cruelty or the appearance of cruelty.

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Dr. Lowell and Nonrecognition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Because of his position and learning, President Lowell's public statements are entitled to serious attention. What he said on a great international question, as reported in the New York Times on January 8, unfortunately befuddles rather than clarifies the fundamental issue involved.

President Lowell of Harvard University, speaking before the Foreign Policy Association of Boston on January 7, asserted that the Hoover-Stimson doctrine of nonrecognition of the Japanese-created State of Manchoukuo as a policy, rather than prevent war, will tend to lead the world into war. He intimated that it would be to the best interests of the United States to recognize the *fait accompli* in the Far East.

It is apparent that the "nonrecognition doctrine" does not please Japan. If the United States should acquiesce in spite of the open door, the Nine-Power treaty, and the Kellogg pact, it might temporarily appease Japan and smooth out certain legal difficulties of Americans in Manchuria. But does it help to settle the question? It seems that a militarists-controlled Japan has become more and more emboldened by the impotency of world opinion and the peace machinery, while China is becoming more and more desperate and outraged by Japan's bolder and bolder diplomatic and military outbursts. American recognition will add respect to Japan's boldness and despair to China's desperation. To make militarist Japan respectable and desperate China despair of the good faith of the United States can hardly be considered another step toward world peace.

Moreover, is the nonrecognition doctrine a creation of Messrs. Hoover and Stimson? Probably not. When Japan forced upon China the Twenty-one Demands, or the so-called 1915 Agreement resulting therefrom, President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan at once notified China and Japan that the American Government would not recognize any change brought about contrary to the principles of the open door. President Lowell regretted that the United States was not a member of the League of Nations, but he seemed to overlook the fact that it was partly because the United States Senate refused to recognize Japan's title to the Shantung Peninsula that it rejected the Versailles Treaty which was linked to the League Covenant. These two instances seem to point to two conclusions, i. e., first, the nonrecognition doctrine is the traditional policy of the American Government, and, second, the invocation of that doctrine in 1915 and 1919 did not lead to war.

Another relevant question that may be asked here is: How far can we get if we should ignore principles and proceed purely along lines of expediency? President Lowell is right in saying, "There is no question that an economic boycott would put an end to the Manchurian situation. . . . It has proved that no one nation can fight the world." But, unfortunately, the world has been and still is too hopelessly engrossed in the depression, inter-allied debt, armament, etc., to even accept the Lytton Report as a basis of conciliation. Will the recognition of Manchoukuo, the result of international robbery, promote world peace any more than the legalizing of stolen goods promotes law and order in society?

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Is Machinery to Blame?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps most of the unemployed today, especially among the "dinner-pail" class, feel that they are the victims of the machine age. They have been told that machinery has supplanted them. They have believed this report, and then have accepted as inevitable the conclusion that they are now nothing but unwanted extras in the world scheme of things.

But an important point has been overlooked. What about their value as consumers? Ask the farmer, almost obscured from view by the surplus of his own fields, and he will tell you that these supposedly "unwanted extras" are his most valuable (potential) asset. Ask any other producer and he will tell you the same. In fact, who is going to use the enormous output of these same efficient machines if the laborer is out of the picture? If we are to have mass production we must also have mass consumption. The necessity, then, is to keep the laborer employed.

If machinery is the cause of our present woes, the world should have been living in a golden age 200 years ago. Did the invention of the cotton gin ruin the South? On the other hand, the use of machinery results in such economy of production that the increased demand offsets—sometimes more than offsets, and always to a large degree—any temporary loss to the labor market. The increasing demands of our ever-advancing cultural life always more than takes care of any loss of employment. Otherwise how could we have absorbed this unprecedented increase in feminine employment during the last fifty years?

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